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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Quezon Heads Philippines Commonwealth Is Launched

Washington Calms Business

Voters Demand Retrenching

Hotelmen Fear Prohibition

New York Wants Cold Snap

THE Philippine Islands achieve their long dream and become the Philippine Commonwealth. After 10 years the protecting hand of the United States will be lifted entirely and the Commonwealth will become the Philippine Republic. President Roosevelt signs a proclamation creating the new Commonwealth and sends a cablegram of congratulation to its first President, Manuel Quezon. In Manila, U. S. Secretary of War George H. Dern, on hand with Vice-President John N. Garner and a delegation of Congressmen, promulgates the President's proclamation. The Commonwealth is announced as successor to all the rights and obligations of the heretofore existing Philippine Government —The Far East looks on in more or less awe as a change occurs that is certain to have a bearing on Far Eastern history.

* * *

The Philippine Commonwealth faces heavy problems. The United States has not stated whether or not it intends to maintain a foothold in the western part of the Pacific. But Japan undertakes heavy penetration through trade. Can the Philippine Republic hope to support its independence with such forces as it may command? President Quezon, an astonishing leader, who has won his way up to the full confidence of his people, takes vigorous hold. In the Monitor today he outlines his aspirations for his people. Their zeal for liberty and a national existence, he declares, date well back into the Spanish era—President Quezon's greatest task will be to inspire in the Filipinos a self-capability outstripping the general expectation of observers.

* * *

The Washington Administration lets business know that basic reforms have been completed and that the "breathing spell" will continue indefinitely. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, carries the message to the annual dinner of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers. His address seeks to end uncertainty due to the expectation of further drastic moves by the Administration in business regulation. He even holds out the olive branch to big business. "If we are to be motivated primarily by the assumption that bigness must be penalized and restricted merely because of its size, broad and penetrating recovery will be impossible"—And that statement alone will be taken in some quarters as a softening of policy and a welcome assurance.

* * *

Secretary Roper also aims a blow at the persisting rumor that the Administration is against the profits system. "Business profits cannot be penalized or the profit-and-loss system will suffer with a bad case of angina pectoris." This move indicates that the Administration is feeling the urge both of economic and political necessity. Business must be put at ease, public expenditures must be cut down, definite steps must begin to look toward the balancing of the budget, and methods must be found by which the $30,000,000,000 public debt can be assumed to come down. The President's prediction of a balanced budget in 1935-36 and his campaign promise of a 25 per cent reduction in government expenses are troubling as a new election year approaches—Voters of 1936 will demand not only definite figures of recovery, but also of reduced spending and of paying back.

* * *

The American hotel industry, which fought for prohibition repeal, will now fight for moderation lest prohibition return. Arthur L. Race, chairman of a committee on temperance, reports to the Atlantic City convention the results of a nationwide questionnaire. A majority of the members' replies urge fighting with the moderation leagues now being formed. "Public reaction," says Mr. Race, "wiped prohibition off the books and public reaction can put it back." He reports that hotel men find the state control system a political one, honeycombed with graft and patronage. The trouble is that many of the leaders in the liquor business are former bootleggers. Licenses, say the hotel men, should go only to scrupulous men—But are scrupulous men ready to run the saloons?

* * *

New York merchants watch the sky for the first touch of real cold. Its coming will put the holiday snap into retail merchandising. Big business begins when the cold comes. October was warm, and while the month saw large retail improvement over 1934, 83 as against 72 on the index, it needed a cold frost. Nine chains of 5-cent to $1 stores report a 4 per cent October improvement over 1934, but say cold weather would have doubled that. The furniture business went up 5 per cent, in prices, but alas the thermometer stayed up. Why are things thus? Why won't people buy on balmy days? Why postpone Christmas shopping until heavy weather? It's just the inexplicable way of the human mind—Suddenly the weather may go dreadfully bad, and thriving New York will be glad.

A Strategic Point

By a Staff Artist

Tangier Permanently Neutral

Tangier Enters On New Period Under Statute Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 14—Tangier, ancient hill-crowned city at the southern entrance to the Mediterranean, which has been under some form of international rule for more than a century, went without a ripple today into its second 12-year period under the Paris statute of 1923. The statute was automatically renewed when France, Britain and Spain offered no proposals for its lapse or modification.

Many experiments in international rule have been tried out in the old city, which has a history running back to before Roman times and has been successively under Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Vandals, Visigoths, Arabs, Spaniards, Portuguese and English.

Drafted at Paris

The statute just renewed was drafted at Paris by France, Britain and Spain. Later Italy was given rights under it, after abstaining at first, in common with the United States. Both preferred to keep extraterritorial rights dating from earlier pacts, instead of joining in the 1923 rule by an administrator and a commission of consuls.

The 1923 statute provides for permanent neutrality on an international basis. Sovereignty over the Tangier Zone remains in the Sultan of Morocco. France's protectorate over the rest of Morocco has from the first not applied to Tangier, because of its special international traditions and status.

Periods of Rivalry

Some form of international control in Tangier has been made necessary by recurrent periods of rivalry in the area among European powers. During the nineteenth century and earlier its position at the gateway to the Mediterranean made it an important pawn of imperial diplomacy. British interest is ex-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

League Seeks United Action On Sanctions

Geneva Would Like to Have Co-ordination Group Answer Italy

Mandate Aim?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 14—The Co-ordination Committee should reply collectively to the Italian note addressed to individual League members, it is urged here.

Though each state possessing sovereign powers is ultimately responsible for the measures it decides to take, there has been in this case collective discussion and acceptance of specific sanctions. Geneva opinion, therefore, coincides with British opinion that the bloc of nations should not permit iself to be broken up by adopting different terms in a multitude of replies. Solidarity is regarded as essential in this matter.

Committee Scattered

But, the practical difficulty of framing an immediate, common response for the 50 countries is obvious, especially as the committee is now scattered. Moreover, it is thought advisable that the collective view should be made plain before Monday next when application of sanctions is due to begin.

In some quarters it is suggested that the Italian purpose is to provoke a general postponement of application by starting a controversy, or at least to induce a number of nations to resort to administrative delays. But the machinery of the League, which is admittedly hard to set in motion, may be equally hard to halt.

Meanwhile interest has been aroused by a passage in the Italian note referring to Article XXII of the Covenant.

Italian "Protection"

In the second section of its note practically identical in all communications sent individually to powers signatory to sanctions), it is stated:

The liberated people recognize in Italy not an aggressor state but a power which the right and ability to extend that lofty protection which the Covenant of the League in Article XXII recognizes as the civilizing mission devolving upon the more advanced nations. This attitude on the part of the communities of Tigré, liberated from the Shoa Government, and the religious authorities at Aksum, admits with all the more reason of the belief that this "de facto" condition exists in all the territories of the non-Amharic races where domination has made itself felt in a pitiless form of oppression and extermination over half a century.

League Should Act

These facts, which developed after the decisions at Geneva, are such as the League ought to take into account and draw the necessary conclusions. Among the latter it is undeniable that new obligations of protection devolve upon Italy by reason of the attitude of the people who have placed their

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Washington and Manila Become Fellow Capitals

By a Staff Artist; Wide World; © Wilcox; Keystone; © Harris & Ewing

Leaders of Two Governments That Grew Out of One

Upper Left—Manuel Quezon, First President of Philippine Commonwealth. Top Upper Center—Manuel Roxas, Former Speaker of the Philippine House. Bottom Upper Center—Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth. Top Upper Right—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Pioneer Insurrectionary Leader. Bottom Upper Right—C. M. Recto, Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court. Bottom, Left to Right—Joseph W. Byrns, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Retired American Chief of Staff, Who Will Organize Defenses of Philippine Commonwealth; George H. Dern, American Secretary of War; Vice-President Garner; Governor General, Now High Commissioner, Frank Murphy of the Philippines. Center—New Capitol of the Philippine Commonwealth

Quezon in Monitor Message Pledges Economy And Sound Currency Regime for Philippines

First President of Far Eastern Republic at Inaugural Sees No Danger of Communism and Promises Fair Deal to Capital

'My Aspirations for the Filipino People'

By Manuel Quezon

First President of the Philippine Commonwealth

As told to H. S. Hilscher

Manila, P. I., Friday, Nov. 15 (Thursday, Nov. 14, E. S. T.)

There will be great rejoicing in the Philippines about the time this article appears in The Christian Science Monitor. The Commonwealth Government of the Philippines came into being today, culminating a generation of dreams, struggles and diligent effort to achieve a burning ideal—liberty.

With the establishment of the Commonwealth we, the Filipino people, will completely govern ourselves in virtually every branch of our national life, and when the 10-year transition period of the Commonwealth is over we will become a totally sovereign nation with the name The Republic of the Philippines.

Our zeal and our aspirations for liberty and a national existence date back well into the Spanish era. Aborted efforts to achieve freedom were numerous. But in spite of persecution, our patriotic forbears kindled the flame and kept it burning.

Ahead of Their Time

With the collapse of the Spanish power after Dewey's victory at the Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, the leaders of the Filipino Revolutionary Party proclaimed the Filipino republic, wrote a constitution and set up a government. But they were too far ahead of their time to achieve success.

The liberal human policy established by the American nation in administering the affairs of its newly acquired insular possession renewed the hope of the Filipinos. It became our problem to convince the American people, in whom the passion of liberty is a national ideal, that we, too, cherished this ideal, and were capable of self-government.

Modeled on America

The principles which had made America a leading nation of the world were adapted to administration in the Philippines. Schools were opened everywhere. In less than 30 years, more schools were built than in the 300 years of former domination. English was taught in every school and thousands of competent Filipino teachers joined the ranks of the bureau of education. A tremendous program of public works, port facilities, railroads, highways, and irrigation systems was instituted. Banks were established and the business of the islands given a proper credit sytem.

Population Has Doubled

As a result of a vigorous public sanitation program, the establishment of hospitals, a never ceasing campaign against infant mortality and the education of the people in health, the population doubled in the last 30 years.

Progress in national life kept pace. An independent judiciary was established. The civil service was introduced in all departments and whenever the term of office of an American expired, or he returned to the United States, a trained, experienced Filipino stood ready to take his place.

Commanded United States Respect

As early as 1907 the first Philippine Assembly commanded the respect of the American Administration. The Assembly passed the first resolution declaring the capacity of the Filipino people for self-government and eventual independence. Since that time, our ideal has always been before us.

The Jones Law of 1916 gave us promise of eventual independence. Repeated commissions were sent to Washington to press our case. Although there were contributing forces which may have hastened the day of liberty, the Tydings McDuffie bill of 1934 provided the formal machinery for the establishment of the Commonwealth and eventually the Philippine Republic.

Carried Out the Act

The Filipino nation has carried out the provisions of the Tydings McDuffie act. Our constitutional convention promulgated and adopted the basic law of the Commonwealth and the President of the United States approved the Constitution of March 23, 1935. The national elections were

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

British Voters Ride in State On Polling Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14—The streets here today are lively with ribbon-decked automobiles, for polling in a general election for the House of Commons is going on.

These automobiles have all been lent for the occasion by local supporters of each party, for no hired vehicle is allowed by the law to be employed. Their work is to convey voters to the polling station and thereafter to take them back to their homes.

Each party has an office conspicuously situated as near as possible to the polling place—usually the free school, for children all have a holiday for the occasion. Inside the office, volunteer helpers are busy tabulating information brought in continuously by the automobile drivers.

Every House Canvassed

This information concerns how each individual voter is believed to be fulfilling expectations in recording a vote for the particular party which considers itself likely to have his or her support. For weeks before the election, unpaid canvassers have been at work visiting every house in turn, encouraging supporters, confirming waverers and collecting promises to vote.

By the time polling day arrived every voter had been listed and classified to indicate the prospect of obtaining this particular vote.

Persons who may never before have had such attention paid to them find themselves waited for by smiling people in luxurious limousines and smartly turned-out sport

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fortieth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

Page Fourteen

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Nov. 14, 1935

Weekly Latin-American Article	4
Radio Timetable	6
Boston and New England News	6 and 7
Sports Page	8
The Young Folks' Page	10
The Home Forum	11
Practical Resources [With Norwegian Translation]	
Financial Pages	12 and 13
World Vistas by Short Waves	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Nov. 14

Philippines—Commonwealth Established

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The scrolls of progressive Philippine independence were poised for the unrolling, as inauguration day dawned over Manila—today's 3 p. m., E. S. T., being tomorrow's 4:03 a. m. in the islands.

At high noon in Washington today, President Roosevelt signed a proclamation announcing establishment of "the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

Already Governor General Frank Murphy had pronounced his valedictory on 36 years of the Philippine link to the United States. Symbolically, he ceased to be Governor General and was sworn in as High Commissioner of the new Commonwealth. The Legislature that listened to his address disbanded, to reassemble in the new form of a more efficient, single chamber body.

Manuel Quezon exults over the triumph of independence: Page 1.

Airwoman—Jean Batten Flies South Atlantic

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil (AP)—Miss Jean Batten, New Zealand flier, added another "first flight" to her list of aerial honors today, becoming the first woman to fly alone across the South Atlantic.

She completed a 1281-mile hop yesterday from Dakar, Senegal, Africa. She said she would leave for Rio de Janeiro early today to finish her England-to-Brazil flight. Her time from Dakar was 13 hours and 15 minutes, and the total elapsed time from Lympne, England, was 61 hours and seven minutes. Last spring Miss Batten was the first woman to fly alone to Australia. On her return trip she bettered Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison's record by traveling the distance in 14 days, 23½ hours.

Nobel Prize—None for This Year's Literature

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Swedish Academy announced it had decided to reserve the Nobel prize for literature. Consequently, this prize will be held over for award next year or later.

Greece's King—George Starts Back to Throne

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King George II of Greece started for his restored kingdom along with the Princes Peter and Paul, with shouts of "Zito" from the Greek colony and a warm sendoff from British Royalty. The Prince of Wales went to the station, along with the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, Sir Samuel Hoare and others.

King George II will stop off at Paris and Rome for conferences with the heads of both countries.

Egyptian Riots—Police Quell Disorders

CAIRO, Egypt—As armed police were reported in control of the recent anti-British rioting, a British officer fatally shot one rioter and wounded four others, the Associated Press reports in a copyright story. A body of 200 police had intercepted a party of Egyptians advancing on Cairo from near-by Giza, armed with sticks and branches, and estimated at 1000

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Roosevelt Gives New Nation Start By Proclamation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—President Roosevelt at noon today affixed his signature to the historic proclamation announcing establishment of "the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

Simultaneously, in the far-off Pacific, the islands which once belonged to Spain, which then were taken under the tutelage of the United States, and which now enter upon a period of independence, prepared to celebrate the event in which the Vice-President, the Secretary of War and a large party of American congressmen have crossed the ocean to participate.

Certified Elections

The Roosevelt proclamation certified that an election had been taken in the Philippines Sept. 17, and that the new Government of the islands was prepared to take up the duties of democracy, with Manuel L. Quezon at its head; it then gave a list of the elected assemblymen, and announced that it would be effective upon its promulgation at Manila, on Nov. 15, "by the Secretary of War of the United States of America, who is hereby designated as my representative for that purpose."

The White House released a batch of congratulatory cablegrams from President Roosevelt in connection with the historic circumstance, together with the copy of a second proclamation, which George H. Dern, Secretary of War is issuing in promulgating the President's proclamation at Manila, announcing the change of government.

The Dern statement proclaims the winding up of the old Philippine Government and the fact that the "commonwealth" government is taking over.

Roosevelt Expresses Confidence

As the President signed the proclamation just after noon, today, the 13-hour time difference between Washington and Manila meant that it was just after 1 a. m. of Nov. 15 in the Philippines—the day on which the new government takes effect.

Most significant of the Roosevelt messages was that to Secretary Dern in which he expressed confidence in the ability of the Filipinos to carry through popular self-government.

Congratulations were sent in a cable to President Quezon, and another cable to Frank Murphy, former Governor, who now becomes "United States High Commissioner."

The cables follow:

The President cabled Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines:

"I send my heartiest congratula-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

British Ship Raises Issue Of Neutrality

Manned by Italians, Craft Loaded With Scrap Iron Will Sail for Genoa

Boston Today—*also sees*—Citizens offered reward for "tips" in drive against alcohol smugglers —Wilson renew "neglect of property" charge in city building management—Recount in Council election shows small change so far—Work for extra teachers in pre- and post-school education urged at school superintendent's conference.

***Farnham*—Signs Italians And Takes on Scrap Iron**

Boston's water front today became a focal point of war interest as the British steamer Farnham signed 12 Italian deck hands to sail 5000 tons of scrap iron to Italy. The men replace the crew that quit yesterday, declining to carry the metal and complaining of conditions aboard the ship.

Paradoxically, the ship is owned by the Delta Steamship Company of London, yet has an Italian captain who finds it necessary to have his words translated into English by the first mate, a native of Malta. According to the captain, Carmello D'Arrigo, the new crew is composed of "stalwart young men, all Italian citizens, and not afraid to go into the Italian Army when they land."

The captain denied, however, that the men were sailing primarily to join the Italian forces.

Local agents of the steamer declined to divulge the steamer's objective, but the captain and mate freely admitted they were sailing for Genoa. They said they would be ready to sail from the Army Base tomorrow evening.

The matter came to public notice yesterday when the former deck crew applied to local customs authorities for permission to remain in this country for 60 days in order to seek jobs on other vessels. They told Customs Inspector Thomas H. Ambrose they believed the scrap iron was going to Italy to make armaments. The permission was granted.

Captain D'Arrigo went to New York where he recruited his Italian crew.

To water-front observers today the incident vividly illustrated the failure of the American neutrality plan which allows shipments of war's raw materials to the doors of Genoese munition factories, to say nothing of potential soldiers for the army.

***Smugglers*—Reward For 'Tips' in New Drive**

Activity marked the water front this morning as the most intensive drive in the history of Boston's customs forces got under way—a drive to thwart smugglers.

Glasses put on the distant horizon showed several vessels, standing inactive. Once darkness fell, the customs men knew that dozens of high-powered small boats would speed out to these ships, load up with alcohol and shoot back to the New England shore.

That "stern and rock-bound coast," made famous in poetry, abounds in hundreds of coves and harbors which make smuggling easy.

This new drive was marked today by an appeal from Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs, for citizen aid.

Citizens who will give information leading to operations of smugglers will be given a reward of 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of seized liquor, equipment, trucks and boats and every "tip" will be zealously guarded.

This help, augmenting the unified forces of the customs, Coast Guard, Internal Revenue Department, Alcohol Tax Unit and Special Agents, is expected to sharply cut down liquor smuggling.

***Taxes*—City Criticized On Tax Title Operations**

For the second time this week, City Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson today charged the department of public buildings with neglect in the manner of its operating property taken for taxes. He asserted that there is widespread racketeering in collection of taxes from city-owned property. He charged that individuals representing themselves to be tax collectors are going from house to house demanding taxes.

Replying to Councilor Wilson's charges, Maj. Roswell G. Hall, public building commissioner, under whose jurisdiction the property seized for taxes comes, said that the City Council had been asked last May to pass ordinances giving him control over the property, but that the measure did not get approval until Oct. 7. In the month that he has been responsible he has, he asserted, taken steps to organize the proper management of the prop-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Big Ship Viewed As Bargain Help At Naval Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—A first-class battleship of 35,000 tons—perhaps larger—will be a major bargaining point for the United States delegation at the coming London Naval Conference. This was the interpretation placed generally here today on a statement by President Roosevelt, that decision on whether to include an appropriation on such a ship would be deferred to the last possible moment.

The budget must be completed before Congress convenes on Jan. 3. The Naval Conference is now scheduled to open on Dec. 5.

Should Race Start

The Navy Department section of the budget has been deferred until the last possible moment. Thus the President will know, before he must make his final decision on the battleship, something of what the prospects for achievement of a new naval limitation agreement at London are.

The implication is that if the early days of the conference indicate the imminence of an unrestricted naval race, the Administration will ask Congress for the money to build a naval giant which will outclass in both offensive and defensive power any battleship now afloat.

More Men First Need

On the other hand, if the other naval powers show a disposition to agree on some new formula for naval limitation, the United States may not undertake construction of such a ship.

The President revealed at his press conference today that the navy is interested primarily in two things—(1) more men to man the ships now in existence, or building, and (2) the new battleship. He expressed his sympathy for the proposal to increase the enlisted personnel from its present strength of 93,500 to 100,000 during the fiscal year for which the coming session of Congress will legislate. If accepted by Congress, this plan would bring the enlisted strength to the maximum of 100,000 by the end of June, 1937.

When Treaties Expire

Since the new budget will cover the year from July, 1936, through June of 1937, the battleship appropriation should be included, if the United States is to start replacing many of its now overage capital ships at the expiration of the present treaties.

Under the original Washington Treaty, such replacement could have started in 1931, but the battleship holiday approved at the London Conference provided that no such replacements should be made until the expiration of the treaty on Dec. 31, 1936. This means that as far as present treaties are concerned, the United States would be free to lay down a battleship keel on Jan. 1, 1937.

Concerning Italy and France

The navy, despite its desire to have a new battleship to keep up with other powers—Italy has two 35,000-ton ships under construction, and France has tentatively decided to build two as soon as the second 26,500-ton ship of the Dunquirque class is completed—considers an increased personnel a more immediate necessity.

How much bargaining could be done by the American delegation at London with merely the threat of one new battleship, is a matter of some uncertainty. It would be something, however. And the greatest problem facing the American delegation at the conference will be bargaining power. The only other major trading weapon they will have will be the fact that the United States presumably has both the financial resources and the available shipyards to keep up with any other powers, if an actual building race develops. Whether Congress would approve the money is, of course, another question.

Alberta Bans Smoking On Government Time

By the Associated Press

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 14

THE new social credit administration yesterday prohibited smoking by Alberta Government employees during office hours.

The order also directed workers to remain at their desks until the closing-time bell rings, and not to loiter in the corridors of legislative buildings.

City Post Offered As Prize of Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 — A pebble disturbed the post-election calm of political circles here, when Governor Earle expressed a desire to give the job of city controller—which S. Davis Wilson will vacate on assuming his new duties as Mayor—to Mr. Wilson's defeated Democratic opponent, John B. Kelly.

The plan became known at a Democratic gathering in campaign headquarters here. "I am offering the controllership to Jack Kelly," said the Governor. "I feel strongly that the vote of confidence he received—10 times greater than the Democratic vote for Mayor four years ago—indicates the people have entire faith in him."

With an opponent of his policies in the post of controller, it is believed that the Mayor would be faced with difficulties. But Mr. Kelly is starting on a South American vacation; and while he has agreed to consider acceptance of the Governor's proposal while away, he has given the impression that he may not comply with it.

DeWitt C. DeWolf

CHESTER, Mass., Nov. 14—DeWitt Clinton DeWolf, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who passed on here yesterday, was an astute politician who gained the name of "the original Ely-man." Ten years before Joseph B. Ely became Governor, Mr. DeWolf predicted he would be chief executive.

Mr. DeWolf acted as chief secretary during Governor Ely's four-year service at the State House. Governor Ely, just before retiring from office, appointed Mr. DeWolf Labor Commissioner.

Mr. DeWolf was widely known as an orator. He was active in establishing "Smith-for-President" clubs in western Massachusetts in 1928.

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ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

persons. Warning shots from the police failed to halt the march, and the British officer fired into the crowd.

This brought the total of fatalities in the present disorders to four. The rioting was touched off when the Wafd Party withdrew its allegiance to Premier Nissim and his pro-British policies, and demanded a return to the democratic Constitution of 1923.

London — There was no indication here that the British Government will be induced to relax its hold on Egypt because of the disorders.

New Haven—I. C. C. Orders Inquiry Into Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The "history, management, financial and other operations" of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be compiled into a report on order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. An inquiry into the affairs of this railroad, which is starting reorganization, will seek to determine "the manner and method in which the business of said company has been conducted." Hearings are to be held, and the commission will then take any action deemed necessary relative to the railroad's bankruptcy.

History, management and financial operations of the New Haven were extensively described in the Monitor Oct. 25.

Business—Assured Freedom of Action by Roper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business is "going to get a break"; the "breathing spell" is permanent, was the message that Secretary of Commerce Roper broadcast to the nation's industry with the President's approving nod.

The Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, whose annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was the occasion, hailed Mr. Roper's word that basic legislative reforms as they affect business were completed. The Administration, he said, rejected the assumption that either bigness or profits could be penalized if "broad and penetrating" recovery were to be had.

It gives Mr. Roper great pleasure to say: Financial Page.

Memel—Lithuanian Move Thwarted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—A move by the Lithuanian Government to achieve at least partial control of Memel—whose voters were overwhelmingly for autonomy and German control in the recent election—was apparently thwarted by sudden protest from Germany. A Lithuanian, M. Borchertas, was appointed head of the Memel Directorate by Lithuania, and the German element in the Diet flatly refused to consult with him on the formation of a directorate. German newspapers thereupon were vigorous in protest.

It was now announced by the Lithuanian Government that M. Borchertas was "merely told to examine the possibilities" of forming a new directorate.

Britain is understood to have informed Lithuania last week that as one of the powers guaranteeing the Memel Statute, (granting autonomous powers under Lithuanian sovereignty) it will not tolerate any move to give Lithuania more control in Memel than the statute and the recent Germanic victory warrant.

Sanctions—Pope Works for Peace in East Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Pope Pius is seeking to have the application of economic sanctions postponed in the interests of a peace settlement, it was authoritatively learned here. With three days remaining before these sanctions come into effect, Italy is holding up trade reprisals until the clamps are actually imposed.

Geneva — A move is on foot to have all member nations answer their separate notes from Italy by means of a single co-operative note through the Sanctions Committee. It is felt that a multiplicity of replies might make for confusion, where unity is desired. A number of practical difficulties are foreseen, since the committee is disbanded and machinery for preparing such a note is cumbersome.

Paris — The British and French replies to the Italian note, it was reported in high circles, will be identical.

Italy hints it might be satisfied with a mandate over outer Ethiopia, instead of possession: Page 1.

Soviet Protest—Italy Promises Investigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Italy will investigate two incidents of annoyances to Soviet citizens and punish the offenders, it was announced, in response to a Soviet protest. At Leghorn on Nov. 7, three Soviet citizens were arrested and detained a half hour when refusing to buy goods displayed to them, according to the Soviet version. At Genoa Nov. 8, four Soviet citizens were beaten in the streets by a shopkeeper and his clerks, after refusing to buy anything.

Flax—German Farmers Told to Plant It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GOSLAR, Ger.—Another link in the chain of trade isolation and rearmament was forged when the assembled farm leaders promised enough flax in eight years to clothe the German army. Each farmer is to plant at least a couple of square yards of flax where climate and soil conditions make it possible.

In spite of current food crop shortages, the ideal of self sufficiency in food was reaffirmed as entirely practical, and soon to be achieved.

Reich—Roman Catholic Bishop on Trial

BERLIN (AP)—The Roman Catholic Bishop Peter Legge of the important bishopric of Meissen went on trial today for violation of currency laws—the first of his rank to appear as a defendant in a German court for some three-score years. He has been in jail since his arrest in October.

He disclaimed knowledge of the details of paying off a Dutch loan to his bishopric, charged to him, explaining the multifarious cares of his Episcopal office made it impossible for him to attend to and remember particular items. Pressed by the Judge, Bishop Legge said he had given no directions, but had left financial business to others.

Shanghai—Chinese Jam International Settlement

SHANGHAI—The Japanese Embassy pressed the instant need for better suppression of anti-Japanese incidents upon the Chinese Foreign Office, according to the Associated Press, and was given the usual reassurance. Nevertheless, the roads into the international settlement were choked with jinrikshas, carts, vans and taxis—all loaded to the roof with Chinese afraid of Japanese military retaliation for the recent slaying of a marine.

The several hundred Japanese bluejackets who were to have been relieved and sent home will be kept on duty until the tension abates, a Japanese spokesman announced.

Arms—Bolivia-Paraguay Embargo Revoked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A proclamation revoking the arms embargo on shipments to Bolivia and Paraguay, effective Nov. 29, was issued by President Roosevelt today, in consonance with the action of the Buenos Aires peace conference Oct. 28, declaring the Chaco conflict terminated.

Lifting of the embargo which went into effect May 28, 1934, is predicated on the promise of the two belligerents that they will not import war materials except for replacements, pending conclusion of a treaty of peace. The Government retains the right to prosecute any embargo violators prior to revocation.

Tariffs—Canadian Premier Returning to U. S.

OTTAWA (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, leaving Ottawa this afternoon, expects to reach Washington shortly after noon tomorrow and to sign the new Canada-United States reciprocal trade agreement within the succeeding few hours. The suspense over the undisclosed details of the treaty will be maintained until after the ceremony.

Japan—Sino-French Air Link Decried

SHANGHAI (AP)—A Japanese Embassy spokesman said today that China's plans for inaugurating air service between Canton and Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China, casts "serious doubt on the sincerity of Nanking professions of whole-hearted friendship for Japan." Announcement of the new air service, to link the transpacific line of Pan American Airways and the existing Hanoi-Paris service operated by Air France, was made yesterday.

Japan has been continually stalled off by the Chinese in its efforts to get Japanese airlines and pilots into China and its aviation systems.

Stratosphere—Capture of Higher Level Expected

CHICAGO (AP)—A prediction that when he and Captain Anderson make another stratosphere hop they will go higher than the estimated 73,000 feet they achieved Monday, was made by Captain Stevens.

"As far as taking another trip up soon, of course, that's up to the National Geographic Society" (sponsor of the ascent with the United States Army Air Corps). "But we had some ballast left when we came to earth. We took 800 pounds with us. Next time we'll measure it a bit closer, and I think we can go at least 5000 feet higher."

"A phenomenon which hasn't been explained yet was the vapor which continued to emanate from the gondola, sometimes as dense as smoke," Captain Stevens said. "We knew nothing could be on fire, though, because all precautions had been taken against it."

Hotel Industry Pledges to Work For Less Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14—The hotel industry of North America, which a few years ago fought for repeal, pledged itself today to work for moderation and temperance in the use of liquors.

This action by unanimous vote at the annual convention here of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, followed a speech by Everett Colby, president of the Council for Moderation, a Rockefeller group.

Mr. Colby told the hotel men that unless something radical was done to check excessive drinking, prohibition would be revived, added that "72 per cent of the people voted for repeal, but today 64 per cent are dissatisfied with conditions."

Relating the story of his travels through Europe, Mr. Colby declared that a campaign of propaganda was being very successful in Russia against vodka addiction.

Prohibition Found Possible

Arthur L. Race of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, reported the results of a questionnaire among leading hotel men of the nation. As spokesman for these, he reminded all the delegates that "public reaction wiped prohibition off the books and public reaction can put it back again.

"Most of the answers indicate that our association should join with the moderation leagues now being organized," he continued. "We were leaders for repeal; now we should be leaders for law observance, clean politics and moderation."

Reviewing the situation in which "41 states and the District of Columbia have passed liquor laws, all different," Mr. Race declared that "only in one state did hotel men express satisfaction with their present regulations.

Politics In Control

"It is evident that the entire state control system is a political one, honeycombed with graft and political patronage," he said. "Where you find it, you find bootlegging more prevalent. A majority of such laws were patterned after the so-called Canadian systems, yet in one Canadian city alone our investigators accounted for 1700 illegal places.

"A lot of our problems today are the result of indiscriminate issuing of licenses right after repeal.

"Licenses literally fell into the hands of unscrupulous men, bootleggers and others who had been connected with the illegal liquor industry all through the prohibition era. In fact, today, in some of our larger cities, some of the largest wholesalers and rectifiers were thriving bootleggers during the so-called dry days.

Rackets in Hotel Business

"I will even go so far as to say that our own industry is not immune from this undesirable class.

"The Federal Government is doing the best job it knows how to eliminate those persons who are not fit to hold a license. They find it difficult, as always, to put the finger on the key man. Your local authorities are the ones to blame. In the majority of cases, lack of enforcement can be traced right back to local political corruption. Political control is in the saddle.

"Our job as legitimate hotel operators, recognized as one of the great industries of the land, is very clear. We must be more than just law-abiding businessmen. We must help rid the industry of the undesirables."

'Up-Era' for 'Op-era' Seen in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—"This is the 'up-era' for 'op-era,'" said Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, at a luncheon Nov. 8 attended by members of the Philadelphia Box and Sponsors Committee. "We intend to prove that grand opera is not old fashioned. . . . We'll provide opera that is both interesting and exciting."

Indicating that some of the show at opera performances will be on the near side of the footlights, Mr. Johnson remarked: "Take your jewels from the jewel box and put them in the opera box!"

Lucrezia Bori, who was a guest at the luncheon, added: "We sincerely want to come back to Philadelphia. In the season after this, we expect to have an even more extensive series of Tuesday nights here than we had in the former glamorous days."

With $10,000 of the $20,000 guarantee fund already subscribed, four Philadelphia performances are being scheduled. They are to take place, it was announced, on Dec. 19, Jan. 28, Feb. 18 and March 3. The choice of operas is left to the committee here. They must select four of these: Carmen, Lakme, La Juive, Manon, La Rondine, Tosca, Die Meistersinger, Die Walkure, and Tristan and Isolde.

Red Schoolhouse Turns White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GADSDEN, Ala.—After Jan. 1 there will be no "little red schoolhouse" in all Etowah County. The explanation is they are all being painted white. A federal grant has made it possible to redecorate the schools inside and out.

31ST ANNUAL Boston AUTO SHOW
IT'S EARLY THIS YEAR
MECHANICS BUILDING
Opens Saturday
A CAR A DAY GIVEN AWAY

Anti-British Rioting Curbed By Government in Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 14—The situation here today is reported to be well under control and the serious anti-British rioting which suddenly flared up yesterday is believed to have now flickered out.

The immediate cause of the rioting is undertoood to be the decision by the Wafd—the strongest Egyptian Nationalist Party with a revolutionary Left wing—to withdraw its support of the Prime Minister, Tewfik Nissim Pasha, whom they accuse of being in Britain's pocket and failing to take the country into his confidence. For a year Egypt has been ruled by Premier Nissim, without Parliament or Constitution.

Importance Grows

Sitting astride of the Suez Canal—that vital line of communication for Italian armies in East Africa—Egypt has since the outbreak of the conflict felt a growing sense of the importance of her position. Egyptians feel they have been playing the game by loyally standing side by side with Britain in supporting the League throughout the conflict, although Italian propaganda is doing its utmost to sway them in opposite direction. As a reward for this loyalty, many leading Egyptians are claiming a New Deal from Britain—to become Britain's ally, not her ward, as Egypt has been since Britain's unilateral declaration of Egyptian independence in 1922.

Want Old Constitution

There has therefore been a growing demand for restoration of the Democratic 1923 Constitution, which was abolished by the King and Ex-Premier Mohammed Pasha Mahmoud in 1930. On Nov. 9, however, Sir Samuel Hoare, in his Guild Hall speech, threw cold water on the hope of a "bargain," and this aroused considerable resentment among the more extreme Wafdists against Britain and Nissim, who relies on British support.

In his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, made many flattering references to Egypt, evidently with the purpose of lining up the Egyptians in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, so that the Government would actively back sanctions against Italy.

Wafd Not Satisfied

The growing discontent over the notion that Britain is using Egypt as a "vassal state" no doubt caused the Foreign Minister to express special gratitude toward Egypt for its joining with the cause of sanctions. He also made denial of the charge that the British Government is opposed to Egypt's return to "the constitutional regime suited to her special requirements." But this stopped far short of a definite promise and has stirred the Wafdists to renewed activities.

"History and geography have linked together our fortunes," declared the Foreign Minister, adding: "As friends and associates we must deal frankly with each other, facing facts and overcoming difficulties if we can and always determined to understand each other's point of view."

Of course it is vital to British plans in combating Italian aggression in Africa to have Egypt with her. The Foreign Minister went as far as he could to calm the unrest at Cairo. He let it be understood that Britain means to take care of Egypt's demands as soon as possible—but that is not yet.

Four Big Issues

Other points, which it is urged should now be cleared up with Britain, are four important questions, "reserved" by Britain in 1922, namely defence of Egypt against foreign aggression, security of British Imperial communications through Egypt, protection of foreign interest and the status of the Sudan. It is also contended that Egypt, like Iraq, ought to be allowed to belong to the League of Nations, which they see as a protection against both Britain and Italy. And of systems of capitulations—exclusive treaty rights of foreign residents is another strongly urged reform. Furthermore, there has been an insistent demand from many quarters for a stronger army in view of Italian concentration on the Libyan frontier.

Italo-Egyptians Numerous

Another difficulty is the Government's decision to apply sanctions against Italy, "in principle." This question, which is now being studied by a commission of three ministers, is difficult because not only has Egypt a very large number of resident Italians—greater numerically than any foreign community—but a system of capitulations whereby Egyptian courts are prevented from trying foreigners, is held to hamper the prohibition of cotton exports to Italy, which would be Egypt's principal contribution to sanctions.

Finally some Egyptians are worried lest Britain should take advantage of the presence of large British naval reinforcements at Alexandria to tighten her grip on the country. Premier Nissim has announced, however, that he has the assurance of the British Government that a new British naval base is not contemplated and that Britain's ships are only there temporarily and will leave as soon as the international situation permits.

Pedestrians Warned Of Added Fog Dangers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—Pedestrians are reminded in a statement issued by Edward P. Curran, safety director of the Keystone Automobile Club, that although the lights of approaching cars are plainly visible to them in foggy weather, they themselves are practically invisible to the drivers of these cars.

"The principal value of headlamps in fog," says Mr. Curran, "is to warn of vehicles' approach. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles," he adds, "should not under any circumstances venture on fog-bound roads without lights. A motorcar traveling at the most moderate speed will quickly overtake a horse-drawn vehicle, and unless there is adequate warning by means of lights, accident is almost inevitable."

Port Emerges Miles Inland

Although 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, Columbus, Ga., would be a seaport town according to plans now under way to open the Chattahoochee River to navigation.

New Jersey Group Forms Minute Women For Campaign in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14—Pledged to a five-point program, the general tenor of which is the maintenance of the status quo and economy in government, the Minute Women of 1936 has filed incorporation papers here with the Secretary of State. While the group was said to be nonpartisan, the outline of its program indicates an anti-new-deal stand.

Mrs. Constance Wilson Hand of Orange, an Essex County member of the Assembly, is listed among the trustees, and the organization's chief agent is A. Nathan Cowen, No. 24 Commerce Street, Newark.

The platform includes the following objectives:

1. "Preservation of the Constitution of the United States and the principles for which the founders of the republic fought."
2. "Preservation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence."
3. "Return to Congress of all powers surrendered to the President and to advocate that laws be made only by direct representation of the people in Congress."
4. "Economy in government, with an immediate reduction of government expenditures and a balanced budget annually in order that we may maintain a sound national credit."
5. "Preservation of the American institutions which safeguard citizens in all walks of life."

The trustees are, besides Mrs. Hand, Margaret S. Sayre, of Essex County; Madeline E. Sloane and Jean A. Kempson, Middlesex; Laura O'Donnell and Eleanor Scovel Miller, Atlantic; Edith S. Heineken, Essex; Katherine H. Stratton, Bergen; J. A. Masucci, Mignonette Starkweather, Amelia Berndt Moorfield, Harriet J. Laffey, Margaret B. Laird and Eloise F. Gehin, Essex.

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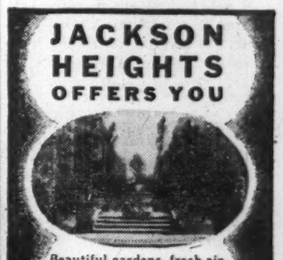

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Seafarers Mark 75th Anniversary of Minot's Light

Oldest offshore beacon still flashes its guiding light outside Boston Harbor —Hailed as engineering marvel when built in 1860 — First structure swept in storm.

When Minot's Light goes on watch tonight in its granite sentry tower outside of Boston harbor, its familiar flash will signalize the fulfillment of 75 years of faithful service.

Grateful mariners looked on today as a company of port officials joined in paying tribute to the keepers of the reconstructed light that has not failed since it winked its first warning to seafarers in 1860. Capt. W. H. Wincapaw, Boston airplane pilot, flew the party to the scene of the ceremonies. With him were Capt. George B. Eaton, superintendent of the Boston Lighthouse District; George H. Tilton of the Port Authority and Edward S. Stone of Winthrop.

Memorial Services Held

Flowers were cast from the airplane upon the waters which Minot's first two keepers gave up their lives to guard. And within the granite pinnacle Per Thornburg, present keeper of the light, conducted a memorial service as Captain Wincapaw's plane passed over the tower.

Minot's Ledge Light is America's oldest surviving offshore beacon. The first structure went on watch on New Year's Day, 1850. A year later it was wrecked in a tremendous gale and its two keepers were lost. The building of the present structure was regarded as the engineering marvel of its time. It was completed in 1860.

Constantly on Guard

Since that time, the light has never ceased to flash its warning to seafarers approaching the port of Boston. It stands six miles to the southeast of the harbor entrance. Erected on a half-tide rock, it has withstood many fierce gales with never a tremor. Its white beam coming in a series of 1-4-3 flashes has welcomed mariners of many nations seeking refuge in the port of Boston. It is the long term of service on the part of a faithful line of keepers to which shipping men pay tribute today.

Courtesy of United States Lighthouse Service

Its Beams Still Guide Those Who Go Down to the Sea in Ships

For 75 Years Minot's Light Has Stood Firm Against Pounding Seas Such as These to Light Many a Ship Safely Home Into Boston Harbor

Mexico Increases Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Purchase of 10 combat airplanes from American factories has been approved by President Cardenas. They will be used to re-enforce the first and second air regiments. An additional 25 fighting planes have recently been reconstructed at government aircraft factories, according to the War Department.

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U. S.-Canadian Reciprocity Covers 69 Years of Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — After 69 years of hoping and striving, the dream of Canadian statesmen for a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States has come to realization.

Canadian-United States negotiations however date back even more than 69 years, and before the confederation of the British colonies in northeastern America. In 1849 William Hamilton Merritt of St. Catharines, of the Upper Canada Legislature, piloted a bill through the House proferring reciprocal free trade between the two countries. In 1854 the Elgin Treaty was made amid great rejoicings. It ushered in a decade of prosperity. But in 1866 the American Government terminated the treaty in retaliation for Great Britain's attitude during the Civil War.

Defeated Laurier

Since that day successive generations of Canadian statesmen have sought to bring about reciprocal trade relations. Sir John A. Macdonald was particularly eager in this regard. When he was replaced in the premiership by Sir Wilfred Laurier, the latter, in 1911, actually negotiated a treaty, but it was made an election issue by the Conservatives and resulted in his defeat. The Tories at that time warned the electorate that such a treaty would lead to eventual seccession from the British crown.

During his term of office R. B. Bennett—although he had opposed the 1911 treaty terms, reversed the attitude and sought a reciprocity agreement. He used the same tactics as those used prior to the Empire trade agreements, by raising tariffs against the United States to unprecedented heights and employing them for bargaining.

Make Trip to Washington

A few months before the recent election he made a personal trip to Washington in a last attempt to secure the treaty, and to prove his sincerity made public the past year's correspondence on the matter between Ottawa and Washington.

Throughout the election campaign Mackenzie King had featured his intention, if victorious, of enlarging trade with the United States, Japan and other countries. The day after he took office he called upon Norman Armour, United States Minister to Canada, and thereafter bent his energies to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The rest of the story is written in the announcements made at Ottawa and Washington on Armistice Day.

The agreement does not require the assent of Parliament or Congress. The Canadian Government, while it cannot increase duties save by parliamentary sanction, can reduce them, particularly in the event of a treaty with the United States.

Mr. King's next step will be to prepare for the amending of the Ottawa agreements between the British Commonwealth of Nations when they come up for review in 1937.

Safety Expert Finds Women Drive More Carefully Than Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Women drivers are four times as careful as men. This assertion was backed up by statistics quoted by J. Russel Craig, safety director of the Pennsylvania Indemnity Corporation, in an address at the November 6 meeting of the Rotary Club in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here. There are four men drivers in Pennsylvania to every woman driver, he pointed out, yet only in one out of every 16 accidents is a woman driver at fault.

Traffic surveys, with the erection of new signals systems and the building of super-highways, are valuable, he added, but without alert and courteous drivers they do not result in safety.

"The worst type of driver is in the high-school-age group," Mr. Craig declared. "Boys and girls of this age are responsible for more accidents than those of any other group." Pennsylvania is now taking steps to correct this condition, however, he stated. It is now issuing a special book and recommending high schools to give a course in the operation of automobiles.

Fear itself is recognized by experts as a contributing factor in many accidents, he said. Like anger, it results in careless operation and lack of confidence.

No safe driver, Mr. Craig insisted, will travel at a speed which does not permit him to stop within the zone of vision which he sees distinctly is clear of other vehicles and of children who may run out in the road.

Dr. Craig said that there was a 75 per cent increase in the past year in Pennsylvania of accidents caused by drunken drivers.

Antique Auto Club Is an Offspring Of Ancient Cup Derby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 — An "Antique Automobile Club of America" has been organized as the result of the ancient car derby which again marked the opening of the Philadelphia Automobile Show—this time on Armistice Day. The announced purpose of the club is to perpetuate the memories of pioneer days of motoring, by preserving ancient cars.

To enter the derby this year automobiles had to be at least a quarter of a century old and they had to start the drive into Philadelphia from a point at least 25 miles away.

The first one to roll up to Reyburn Plaza was a 1910 Mercedes, with four powerful cylinders and very noticeable red paint. It was once the property of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, but is now owned by Miss Madlyn Osterman of Kirklyn. It covered the 30-mile trip in from Downingtown in 62 minutes without any sign of remonstrance from the elderly motor.

Second at the finish line was an Overland of about the same vintage. It rolled in without trouble from Souderton, 31 miles away, with just one or two stops to encourage the carburetor to do its best.

Three types of vehicles were eligible for the derby: steam cars, gasoline cars with four or more cylinders, and gasoline cars with less than four cylinders.

Unity of Christian And Jew Urged To Battle Irreligion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14—An appeal for "unity of Christian and Jew under the threats of nationalism, dictatorship and irreligion" is today before the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, placed there by Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore, World War chaplain and active Zionist.

It was the first time in history, it was said, that a Jewish rabbi had spoken before this board, and he stressed, at the meeting at the Hotel Dennis yesterday, that Christian and Jew alike "share the great tradition of psalmists and prophets."

"That tradition is challenged today," he declared. "Chauvinistic nationalism declares religion is the servant of the state. We believe, rather, that it is the conscience of the state.

"Nationalism would build up a blood cult which would divide the peoples. We believe in the brotherhood of all men. Nationalism exalts force, uses brutality and tryanny, organizes the resources of a nation for war and perverts the hearts of its youth with hate. We proclaim the gospel of justice, peace and love.

"The world has tried force and failed. It has tried law and failed. We declare that man needs some enthralling motive which will reach down into the depths of his being to lift him by its transcendent power and give him strength to do justice, to love mercy and to seek peace. On this rock of common faith we take our stand. Let this moment serve as a warning here and abroad that we are firmly resolved as religionists and Americans to preserve the altars of religion and democracy."

A defense of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany featured an address by Bishop R. J. Wade, who for eight years has been assigned to the Stockholm (Sweden) area.

"Hitler is a total abstainer from alcohol and tobacco. The youth of Germany are loyally behind him. He saved Germany from chaos."

Mrs. Roosevelt Announces Camp Fire Girl Winners

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has announced the winners of awards in the Camp Fire Girls 1935 citizenship survey of hometown conditions.

In turn, she received a petition from the Camp Fire Girls to use her influence to make available more vocational guidance through the schools. First honors in the survey went to Camp Fire Girls groups in Reading Penna.; Spokane, Wash.; Dallas, Texas, and Des Moines, Iowa. Organizations in Chicago, Omaha, Detroit, Seattle, St. Paul, Sherman, Texas; Worcester, Mass.; Lincoln, Neb., and Munroe, Mich. won honorable mention.

Museums Lend Collections For Napoleonic Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The Louvre, the Carnavalet, the Malmaison and other French museums and private collections have lent of their stores to make the exhibition of Bonaparte relics which opened here yesterday in the Rockefeller Center Maison Française a notable one.

As a result, Dr. M. Therese Bonney, director of the Gallery for French Art there, has arranged a display that includes even the white broadcloth trousers Napoleon wore at St. Helena, the coral-tipped rattle with gold and silver bells that delighted the little King of Rome and much other material never seen here and which, she felt, would be of wide interest considering the prevalence of dictators in contemporary affairs.

Pictures Portray Scenes

The rise and fall of the First Empire are in the portraiture shown, with Gross's famous picture of the youthful victor of Arcola cheering on his troops; Lefevre's Napoleon in his coronation robes, and the little sketch of him at St. Helena, all arrogance and certainty gone from the sagging figure.

The role of Josephine in the epic of empire is given in such items as her fascinating parasol of blue silk and braided straw, French to the last stitch, the pretty writing case, the vanity case of boxwood, hinged and appointed with gold, the cushion on which she knelt for the grandiose coronation.

Relics of Marie Louise

Then there are pretty relics reminiscent of the Austrian, Marie Louise, and L'Aiglon—the rattle, the bright-faced baby of Isabey's drawing, Napoleon's treatise on "The System of Education for the Infant King of Rome."

And so to Napoleon himself: the First Consul's fine Sevres wash basin, the gold wrought spy glass used at Austerlitz, the note from the Emperor's betrayer, Talleyrand, to his betrayer, Marmont; the desk and chair which the French cabinetmaker, Jacob, designed for Napoleon's private study at Fontainebleau and on which he signed away an empire before going into exile, a fragment of the blue and silver wallpaper from Longwood, a box of the silver he pawned at St. Helena for food and finally the celebrated Antomarchi mask of a man once emperor.

The Gallery for French Art was established in the New York Maison to foster cultural relations between France and the United States.

Post Office Lists What Makes Holiday Mail

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Post Office Department said that greetings like "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," and "Sincerely Yours" may be penned on holiday card, without increased postage.

Cards sent in unsealed envelopes will travel through the mails at the third-class rate of 1½ cents.

If a longer message is written on them, or the envelope sealed, they must bear the regular 3-cent stamp.

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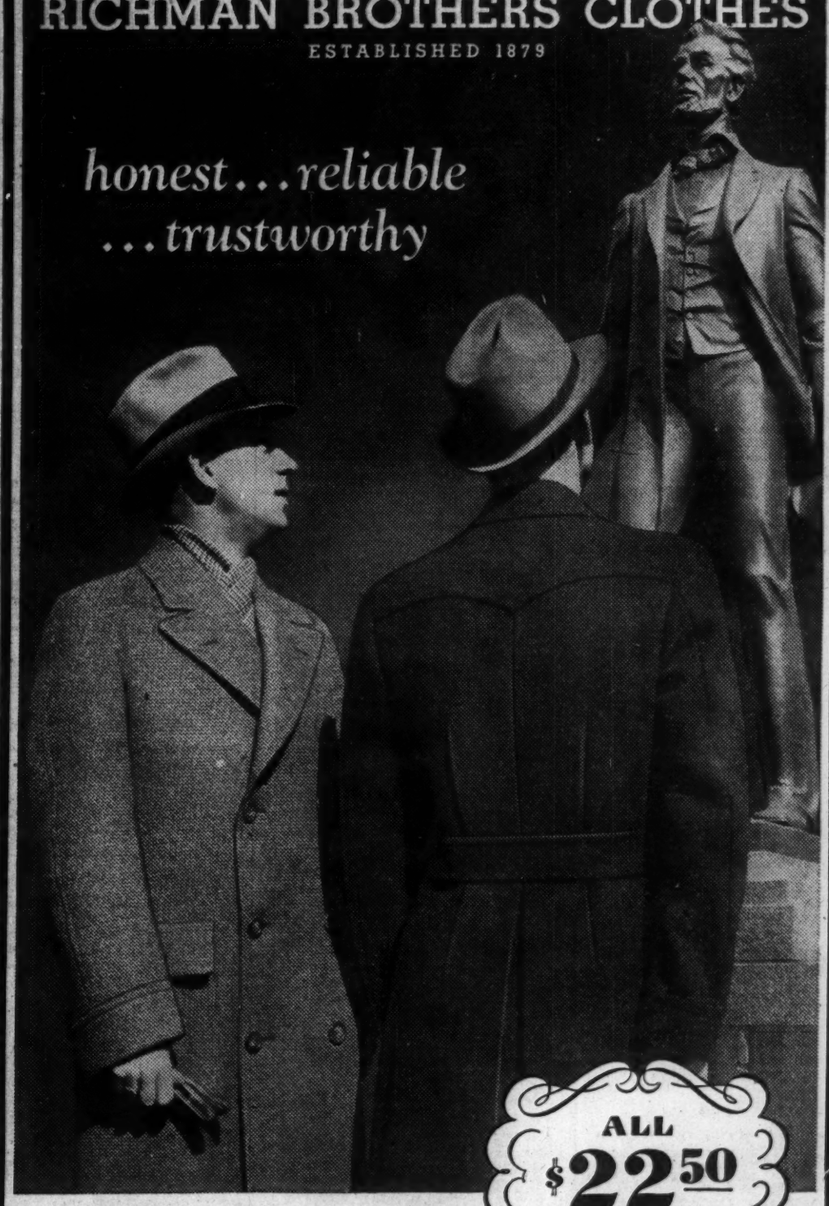

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Mexican School Athletes Engage to Meet Americans At Football in Washington

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

A new chord in Pan-Americanism has been struck. Mexico City's all-star football team will arrive in Washington on Nov. 29, to play the capital's best public high school eleven. The game, so far as can be recalled, will be the first played between high schools of two American countries. Whatever may be the score, the victor will be Mexico, since education in the southern republic is controlled by the government, and since the government is taking this unusual way for increasing good will.

A scholastic interchange of American students has long existed, although colleges and universities have been mainly concerned. The idea of bringing students together from the lower grades has never been widely put into effect; consequently the coming Mexican-United States athletic contest is not without significance.

Two National Dispositions

For years there has existed the unreasonable idea that North Americans and Hispanic-Americans could not be of one accord, because of an over-emphasized something called temperament. As a consequence, an invisible barrier in inter-American relationship has retarded a logical development of Pan-American cooperation. Nowhere do individuals obtain a truer understanding of one another's real traits than in contests calling for clean sportsmanship. Therefore, in Mexico's case the over-emphasized incompatibility idea, and the further idea that the southern republic prefers complete nationalism to internationalism, is due for a well-deserved rebuke.

Together Yet Separately

Pan-Americanism has not found a smooth road during the last decade. The binding together the United States and the Latin-American countries through industrial and cultural means has occasioned much shaking of heads; also, antagonistic comments, especially in sensationally operated newspapers. An inter-American combination has included among its sponsors the Pan American Union, United States commercial interests, and a few educators. Likewise, it has had the support of Latin-Americans visualizing wholesome material benefits through uniting the North and the South.

That the United States and Latin America should come together in lasting contact, far-sighted and intelligent persons have constantly declared. The means for the contact has needed only developing. The North has what the South requires; and vice versa. The World War, perhaps, did more in furthering an inter-American combination than any other special incident. It roused the southern peoples to the seriousness of their responsibilities. It threw them upon their own resources and required them to make an inventory of the things they depended upon from North America.

Developing Home Products

In making this inventory, the southern republics discovered the necessity for turning to articles manufactured at home. Export restrictions, lack of ships, and high prices placed insurmountable barriers in the path of foreign purchases. Therefore, home-made products became compulsory. Brazil added to textiles, hats and shoes; Chile produced furniture, toilet articles, and other small items; Mexico developed steel and textile mills, also paper, soap, flour, and fiber products; Peru went in for cotton factories.

One might reason that a manufacturing development of such wide scale could indicate that Latin America would prefer to be as near industrially independent as possible. One probably is correct by so arguing. But standing in the way is the very tangible fact that Latin America lacks things required in the manufacturing industry, particularly coal. Hence the combination of the North and the South, each feeding supplies to the other.

Progress of Trade Treaties

Today, the approach to inter-American co-operation has received the powerful assistance of a series of commercial treaties which, thus far, include one in operation with Cuba, one about to be ratified by the Brazilian Senate, one being discussed by the Colombian Congress, and one under consideration in Haiti. Chile may join the group later.

Treaties, however, are not the only methods adopted in the inter-American venture. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, points out that some 300 universities and colleges are offering over 500 courses here in the United States relating to the literature, history, politics, art, and economics of the southern nations. He has, further, emphasized the importance of personal contact with foreign lands and peoples for broadening of vision and viewpoint.

Thus it is, through Mr. Welles' second point (contacts), that the Mexican Government has taken the original step of sending a football team of high school players to Washington, the idea to help bridge the chasm into which have fallen many futile attempts to bring Mexico and the United States into a common bond of friendly understanding.

G. H. C.

Aid to Brooklyn Chamber From Utility Is Alleged

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — Photostatic copies of reports of the Brooklyn Edison Company to the Public Service Commission regarding the company's payment of $21,250 to the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce during 1933, 1934 and 1935 were produced by the Consumers' Public Power Plant Committee to substantiate its charge of utility "boodle" to civic groups. Copies of the record are before Howard E. Galvin, vice-president of the Brooklyn chamber, who last week characterized the charge as "utterly ridiculous."

The committee, organized to support municipal ownership of power here, through its director, W. Ward Smith, wrote Mr. Galvin that it would "make public more of the subsidies by the power trust to civic organizations."

Four Centuries in the Philippines

With inauguration Nov. 15 at Manila of the transitional Philippine Commonwealth—designed to lead to complete independence from the United States in 10 years—a new state is in process of formation. What are salient facts of its geographical setting, historical background—since Magellan in 1521 first brought the islands into world notice by discovering them on the first cruise around the world—of its trade, resources, relations to world powers and struggle for freedom?

The Islands—7083 of Them!

Setting:

In the heart of the Far East, among tens of thousands of Pacific Islands, Luzon, largest of Philippine Islands, forms northern apex of a triangle 1500 miles from north to south and 1100 miles across. Luzon points past Formosa to Manchuria, between China proper and Japan. The other islands—Mindoro, Samar, Panaye, Leyte, Cebu, Negros and Mindanao, among the largest—stretch down toward Borneo on the southwest, and New Guinea on the southeast, facing the open Pacific. Australia lies 1400 miles south of the nearest Philippine island.

Area:

Total of 114,400 square miles. Luzon, with the capital Manila midway on its west coast overlooking historic Manila Bay, 40,814 square miles; Mindanao, 36,906; Samar, 5124; Negros, 4903; Palawan, 4500. Many are mere points of volcanic peaks.

Character:

Mountainous and volcanic, with coconut palms and hardwood forests gracing tropical valleys.

Resources:

Sugar cane, coconut oil and copra, precious woods, lumber, hemp, rice, bananas and other tropical products, some minerals, including gold, silver, iron, copper, coal and signs of oil.

People:

From 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 of mixed origins, mostly Malaysians with intermixtures of primitive races, Chinese and other immigrants. Igorotes and other mountain tribesmen represent primitive peoples. Name of Filipinos refers to Christians, who are about 85 per cent of population, mostly converted to the Roman Catholic faith during Spanish occupation. Moros are Muhammedans, about 5 per cent of population. Ten per cent are pagans.

Subjugation and Revolt

Spanish Rule:

1573—Spain asserts control over islands.

1574—Revolt, followed by intermittent outbreaks during next two centuries.

1807—Philippines demand constitutional rights from Spain.

1872—Leaders seize upon tenet that all people should of right be free.

1896—Most extensive revolt against Spain. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Andres Bonifacio backed Spaniards into Manila and set up a Philippine Republic, with Aguinaldo as first President. Revolt suppressed. Leaders left islands. Jose Rizal, "martyr of freedom," executed.

Early United States Rule:

With a centuries-long tradition of agitation for freedom, the Philippines came under United States control in 1898, as an unexpected outcome of the Spanish-American War, which started over Cuba.

May 1, 1898—Commodore Dewey steams into Manila Bay and destroys Spanish fleet.

The peace treaty—including retention of the Philippines by the United States—was sharply debated. Final vote in Senate: 57 for, 27 against. Two votes would have defeated the treaty. Philippines ceded to United States for $20,000,000. Filipinos declare war on United States.

June, 1900—President McKinley appoints commission of five Americans, headed by William H. Taft, to rule islands.

March, 1901—United States quells revolt.

Steps to Self Rule:

Oct. 15, 1907—Commission rule ends, after liberal changes to include Filipino members on commission, and a large measure of local self-government.

Oct. 16, 1907—Elective Philippine Assembly meets. It divides legislative powers with an appointive commission of United States majority.

Aug. 5, 1909—Free trade established between United States and Philippines.

Wilsonian Liberalism:

1913-1916—Control of both legislative houses given to Filipinos by naming majority of islanders to appointive commission. Filipinos substituted for Americans in key posts.

Aug. 29, 1916—Jones Act passed by United States, foreshadowing complete independence "as soon as a stable government can be established." Main provisions: Elective Philippine Assembly composed of Senate and House of Representatives. American Governor General named by United States President.

1919—Official Independence Commission sent by Philippines to Washington.

Dec. 7, 1920—President Wilson recommends to Congress the immediate grant of freedom. He held a stable government had been realized. Congress took no action.

Reaction:

Washington's liberal policy changed abruptly under President Harding.

1921—Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes sent to survey conditions in the islands. Their report favored the status quo until the islanders could "master and absorb the powers already in their hands."

Oct. 15, 1921—General Wood became Governor General. His administration was strongly opposed by the Collectivista Party, led by Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena.

Independence Agitation:

June, 1922—Parliamentary Mission in Washington appeals for independence.

June 29, 1922—President Harding replies that the time has not arrived.

Jan. 8, 1924—Manuel Roxas, Speaker of Philippine House and chairman of Independence Mission, petitions Congress for immediate action.

Feb. 21, 1924—President Coolidge writes to mission: "Frankly, it is not felt that that time [for independence] has come."

April 6, 1927—President Coolidge vetoes bill of Philippine Legislature providing for plebiscite in the islands on independence.

Jan. 15, 1930—Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs opens hearings on bills for Philippine independence.

Dec. 22, 1932 — Hare-Hawes-Cutting bill passed by Congress. Main provisions: Drafting by Filipinos of a constitution to be approved by the United States and the Philippine people; a Commonwealth Government for 10 years; then independence.

Economic Effects: Limitation of Philippine immigration into the United States, and quotas on formerly free imports. Islands eventually to be entirely outside tariff woll.

Military and Naval Bases: United States to retain certain reservations.

Neutralization: United States to seek it for islands.

Jan. 13, 1933—President Hoover vetoes independence bill. Two hours later, House overrode veto by 274 to 94.

Jan. 17—Senate overrides veto by 66 to 26.

Oct. 17, 1933—Philippine Legislature rejects Hawes-Cutting Act by heavy majorities. New mission to be sent to United States.

Transition to Independence

The Legal Basis:

March 24, 1934—President Roosevelt signs Tydings-McDuffie bill. Main provisions: Constitution, Commonwealth and 10-year transition period to independence, as in Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act.

Philippine immigration into United States limited to 50 a year.

Continuance of free trade during transition, except for annual quotas on raw sugar, refined sugar, coconut oil, cordage, rope and twine. Export taxes beginning with sixth year of Commonwealth on duties to products. Free trade to end with start of full independence.

Military bases to end with independence. Negotiations provided for on continuance of United States naval bases.

May 1, 1934—Philippine Legislature accepts Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Sept. 17, 1935—Manuel Quezon elected first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Nov. 15, 1935 (Nov. 14, today in United States)—Philippine Commonwealth inaugurated at Manila.

Economic Aspects of Freedom

Trade:

Imports from United States by Philippines—Annual average of $684,362,000, or 61 per cent of total Philippine imports during decade, 1924-1933. Before United States ownership the islands averaged only 2.87 per cent of total imports from United States during 1885 to 1894. Exports by Philippines to United States—$105,216,260 in 1933, or 70 per cent of total. This is more than twice the aggregate Philippine exports to all other nations.

United States Investments:

Aside from extensive outlays by the United States Government on buildings, schools, sanitation, and so on—public schools alone have increased from 2137 before United States rule to 7671—private investors in sugar, hemp, etc., held properties estimated at $257,791,000 on July 1, 1934.

Gradual End of Free Trade:

Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Philippines will gradually be put on the same basis as any foreign nation.

Budget Control:

The balanced budget has been realized largely by free use of the Governor-General's pruning knife on Philippine projects. With independence, the islanders will have to keep their own financial house in order.

Quezon Is Popularly Termed Patrick Henry of Philippines

Manuel L. Quezon, called the Patrick Henry of the Philippines because of his forceful utterances and efforts in behalf of independence, faces the new challenge of guiding his country over the difficult road to actual independence. In a remote sense, he has the possibility of following Washington's steps as "Father of His Country."

As a Patrick Henry, full of fiery political phrases that rally parties around him, Mr. Quezon has won his long fight for independence through the exercise of tact, good humor and political astuteness. As first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, his book of executive administration is yet to be written.

Always Fought for Liberty

From a boyhood of obscure beginnings in the mountains of Luzon, this energetic, dapper, suave, enthusiastic patriot has fought on battlefields of war and politics to realize the dream of Philippine independence. When Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo led the islanders in war against the United States after the Spanish-American War had transferred the islands to American ownership, the student Manuel left his books to enlist. When the revolt was finally quelled in 1901, Major Quezon—at 21—was serving as chief of staff on the Island of Luzon.

Back to college after the war, he graduated in law in 1903. Admitted to the Philippine bar, he soon received a post as district attorney in the large but sparsely settled Island of Mindoro.

Governor of Province

After two years there, he left to run for governor of his native Province of Tayabas, Island of Luzon. Elected in the first popular vote, he served only a year because another pioneer political call drew him—the campaign for election to the first Philippine Assembly, established in 1907.

Then began the series of moves whereby Mr. Quezon and Sergio Osmena—usually allies but often clashing—won political control in the islands and made independence a practical issue at Washington. On mission to the United States, Mr. Quezon impressed President Wilson, who advocated immediate independence, and aided passage of the Jones Act in 1916.

In the climactic steps since 1930 Mr. Quezon has played a leading role.

Downs as Well as Ups

He has had his share of downs as well as ups, but final approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which he sponsored as against the Hare-Hawes - Cutting Act — negotiated while Mr. Osmena was on mission in Washington—put him at the top. His election as president was a foregone conclusion. Differences with Mr. Osmena were patched up, and the latter became Vice-President.

Mr. Quezon's leanings to government aid for business—possibly in an extreme form of Fascism—have been singled out as indicating the possible trend of his administration. But his book is yet to write. Its pages are waiting to record much of the story of the new Philippine nation's formative period.

League Advocate Says Way to Avoid War Is To Make It Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 — The only way to avoid war is to make it impossible, by building a community of nations strong enough to maintain peace, said Clark M. Eichelberger of the League of Nations Association, at the Nov. 10 meeting of the Race Street Forum.

"Can America Stay Out?" was the subject of the address which Mr. Eichelberger gave before the Forum.

"The United States cannot stay out of the efforts to build a community of nations sufficiently strong to maintain peace and sufficiently courageous to remove the causes of war," Mr. Eichelberger declared.

"Fifty-eight nations are engaged in determining the future pattern of international life. American ideals and common interests demand that we participate on a basis of equality with other nations in determining this pattern.

"After Nov. 18, 51 nations will impose an arms embargo upon Italy; 50 will deny Italy credit; 49 will deny her key raw materials; 49 will refuse to accept Italian exports.

"All peace loving people of the United States should spurn an isolationist policy and work for close cooperation between America and the League.

"Every effort should be made to enter the League on the terms of the Pope Resolutions at the earliest possible moment. The only way for us to avoid war is to make war impossible."

Church Plans Liquor Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—A resolution calling on the Methodist Social Union to hold no further dinners at a leading Philadelphia hotel as long as it continues to dispense liquors, was adopted by the Methodist Preachers' Meeting here on Nov. 11.

Pan American Air Line Forced to Quit in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 14 (AP)—Aerovias Centrales (Central Airways), operating to Los Angeles and El Paso and touching all principal cities in northwestern Mexico, ceased operations Nov. 12 as the result of an order from the Government requiring employment of Mexican pilots on all planes. The company is a Pan American Airways affiliate.

Gen. Francisco J. Mujica, Secretary of Communications, refused to accept the company's suggestion that it be allowed to continue operations "for a reasonable period while training Mexican pilots."

Germantown Fosters Community Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—More than three dozen participating organizations joined their interests at the first annual dinner of the Germantown Community Council, at the Germantown Cricket Club on Nov. 12. They included such varied groups as the Lions Club, the Boys' Club, the Youth Forum, the Choral Society, the Houston Post, American Legion, the Mothers-in-Council, and the Realty Board.

Germantown, although now a part of Philadelphia, has a carefully preserved individuality of its own. The objects of the Community Council are: "to act as a clearing house or point of contact for the social, civic, business, welfare, art, literary, musical, dramatic, religious, health, patriotic, educational and other organizations engaged in any phase of community work in Germantown and vicinity; with the purpose of securing a more sympathetic understanding and support of each other's objectives, spreading information about, and actively helping to promote each other's plans, and the prevention of unnecessary duplication of each other's efforts."

The council also proposes to sponsor specific community activities and to plan for and develop a suitable community center in Germantown.

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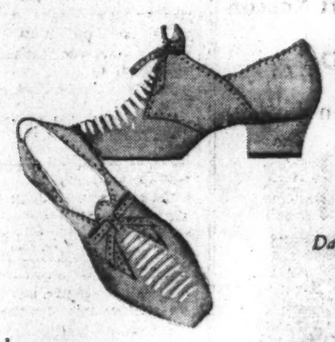
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Governor Murphy Says Filipinos Are Prepared to Rule

MANILA, (AP)—Holding the Filipinos are politically prepared to manage their own affairs, Governor General Frank Murphy expressed guarded optimism over the outlook for the new Philippine Commonwealth as he prepared to turn over the reins of government to Manuel Quezon.

Murphy, who remains as American high commissioner at the outset of the 10-year autonomous regime, stressed in an interview that the United States continues responsible for the well-being of the archipelago and its population of 14,000,000.

"The United States remains sovereign and retains all the obligations of sovereignty," said the former Detroit Mayor. "These will have to be met with kindness and understanding, never forgetting the responsibilities we have to meet here are grave.

Has Auspicious Start

"The Commonwealth starts under the best auspices a dependent government has ever entered into nationhood. My attitude is neither one of pessimism nor rosy optimism. The road while realistic and stern is not all discouraging, and more factors point to success than otherwise, in my opinion.

"In any event Filipinos and Americans are faced with a practical job and they should together bend their efforts to attain success. The most cordial good will has existed between the two people and their leaders in the two and a half years I have been here.

"Finances are in the best position in Philippine history. The budget has been balanced for three consecutive years and there is now a surplus in current funds of some $7,000,000. Then the United States is turning over $13,000,000 immediately as the first proceeds of the 1934 federal coconut oil excise tax.

Leaders Pledge Economy

"In the last two or three years the idea of financial stability seems to have become ingrained and all the Filipino leaders are pledged to economy. Any new Government will be lost unless this policy is followed.

"Social and health conditions are splendid, the best in this part of the world.

"The 10-year period of preparation under the Commonwealth is to the best interests of both the Philippines and the United States, as it gives opportunity for adjustments on a firm foundation.

Must Further Economy

"While I believe the Filipinos are politically prepared, economic preparation for independence has not kept pace and the situation must be corrected without delay.

"Nothing could be more vital to the Philippines than the reciprocal trade conference to be held at Washington probably early next year instead of at the end of the transition period, as contemplated in the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act.

"The sooner the trade relationship is moved onto a firm and durable basis the sooner there will be economic security, permitting long-range planning.

For Fair Trade Basis

"The conference must put Philippine-American trade on an absolutely fair and mutually advantageous basis, and this must be done without delay."

Governor Murphy is understood to be convinced the United States must withdraw completely from the Philippines upon the arrival of complete independence, and not arrange for naval bases as permitted in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Upon such specific problems facing the Commonwealth at the outset as financing the Filipino defense forces General Douglas MacArthur is to train, keeping order among the Moros, and the problem of Japanese economic penetration, Governor Murphy declined to commit himself.

President Sends Best Wishes to New Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

tions upon your inauguration as the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and my best wishes for the success of your administration.

(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Felicities to Filipino People

The following message by the President was sent to the Secretary of War, in Manila:

"Please convey to President Quezon and the Filipino people on the occasion of the birth of the Commonwealth of the Philippines my sincere congratulations on this great forward step in the establishment of popular self-government and express to them my confidence in their ability to carry out successfully the final steps in the accomplishment of their complete independence.

(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Word to Murphy

The President also sent the following cablegram to Frank Murphy, United States high commissioner to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines:

"Please accept the expression of my gratitude and appreciation for the loyal and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties as Governor General of the Philippine Islands and my congratulations upon your assumption of office as the first high commissioner of the United States to the Commonwealth of the Philippines. I wish you every success in the important task which lies before you and send you my warmest personal regards.

(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The text of the Dern proclamation follows:

By direction of the President of the United States of America, I, George H. Dern, Secretary of War of the United States of America, do hereby promulgate the proclamation of the President of the United States of America announcing the results of the election held in the Philippine Islands on September 17, 1935, for the purpose of electing officers of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and I do hereby announce that the heretofore existing Government of the Philippine Islands is now terminated, and that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in entering upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties as provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the laws of the United States of America, is the successor to the heretofore existing Philippine Government and to all the rights and obligations thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the War Department of the United States to be affixed.

The President's proclamation, recited the complete list of the new assemblymen of the Philippine election, and continued,

This proclamation shall be effective upon its promulgation at Manila, Philippine Islands, on Nov. 15, 1935, by the Secretary of War of the United States of America, who is hereby designated as my representative for that purpose.

And I do further announce and proclaim that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act, upon such promulgation of this proclamation the existing Philippine Government shall terminate and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall enter upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties as provided under the said constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

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Quezon Pledges Economy Rule for Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

held Sept. 17, 1935 and my people called me to the Presidency of the Philippine Commonwealth.

On Nov. 15 our life as a Commonwealth begins. Yet until the eventual day 10 years hence, when complete freedom is granted to us, the Filipino people pledge their allegiance to the sovereignty of the United States.

Because it has been my great privilege to be so closely identified with the cause of liberty for the last 30 years, I deem it an honor and a responsibility beyond words to express, that the Presidency of the Philippine Commonwealth is entrusted to me.

Within my lifetime I have seen tremendous progress brought about in the Philippines and no Filipino is unmindful of the debt and gratitude he owes the American nation. As a result of the foundation which the United States has helped us to build, the Commonwealth will go on to constantly increasing achievements; and the President, the Congress and the people of America will be justly proud of the confidence they have expressed in us.

Real Child of America

The American reader of the Philippine Constitution will see how alike in spirit and word are the basic law of our respective nations. Every Filipino who learned in school the Preamble to the American Constitution will recognize in the preamble of our document that our law is dedicated to the same human values.

"The Filipino people imploring the aid of Divine Providence in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare and secure to themselves, and their posterity, the blessings of independence under a regime of justice, liberty and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution."

Repeats Personal Pledge

In my nomination acceptance speech I outlined my personal views regarding the Constitution. Now that I have been elected to the Presidency, those same views will be mine in executive office. Let me quote them:

"I look upon the Constitution of the Philippines as the expression of the sovereignty and of the aggregate will of the Filipino people. I shall abide by its provisions. I shall uphold the Democratic principles underlying the institutions that it establishes. I am opposed to a dictatorship. I maintain that no man who believes in a dictatorship can, wih safety, be entrusted with the reins of executive power under our Constitution. Democracy can only survive if those at the helm of the Government believe in the people's right to rule, and have faith in their inherent capacity to decide rightly important public questions.

Will Defend Free Rights

"I will hold inviolate and will defend to the utmost the individual rights and liberties. I shall safeguard free speech, the freedom of the press and the equality of every man before the law however poor or ignorant. I shall insure for every citizen of the Philippines from Luzon to Mindanao and Sulu, the right to worship God as his own conscience dictates."

I cannot help but believe that the all-consuming zeal which permeated the thoughts and actions of the founders of the American nation find their counterpart in the hearts of the Filipinos who through the years have worked unceasingly to hasten the day when independence shall become a reality to us.

Grateful to the United States

Because of our national ambition, no American should conclude that we are ungrateful for all that the United States has done for us. Our debt to America shall always link us in affection and in commerce. Without America's assistance, and guidance, we would not be the progressive nation of 13,000,000 that we are today. America has given us the highest standards of living of any Oriental nation and American principles of education—of equal opportunity for all to learn—is a part of our basic doctrine.

We have a great task before us. In civil government we shall take the reins completely. We must set up the new government—a task that will require all the foresight, the wisdom and the courage of our people.

Must Insure Stability

Then we must adopt such measures as will insure the stability of our national economy and provide for the honest and efficient administration of the affairs of government.

For these times, a simple and economical government is best—one which is capable of ministering to the needs of the nation yet within our means.

The responsibility for maintaining a balanced budget falls mainly upon the Executive. Under our Constitution I shall maintain the credit of the Government and at all times balance the budget and keep our finances in a sound condition. In the light of present-day experience, I feel that this is essential. Our present currency system shall be retained, and I will allow no change that will affect its value.

Merit and Character to Lead

The Civil Service as introduced by America is a success in the Philippines and I shall guard it jealously. Thousands of conscientious Filipino citizens have worked diligently in the service. Merit and character alone shall be the qualification for office or promotion. For the highest responsible posts I shall call on the most capable, honest and patriotic citizens regardless of political affiliation or religious beliefs. This is no time for placing party considerations above the common weal.

Because there has been much idealistic talk regarding taxation, part of which has been repeated abroad, let me make my position clear.

Promises Fair Taxation

Some irresponsible demagogues have tried to arouse in the hearts of our people the hope that, under an independent Philippines, there shall be no taxes except upon the rich. It is my duty to warn the credulous against such misrepresentation. Government can be supported only through taxation. Under our Commonwealth the burdens of the State shall be equitably distributed in proportion to the means and possibilities of the taxpayer.

Regarding public works: The pork-barrel system must definitely be discarded! It wastes public funds. I am in favor of continuing the building of roads and schools in accordance with a carefully prepared plan to be followed systematically in the order of their relative importance to the general public.

Education for All

Here, may I add a word to what I have already said on education:

As a democracy, our first duty is to our people. I look upon education as a major requirement for the happiness and well-being of our nation. The Government of the Commonwealth will provide and maintain adequate schools so that every child will have an equal opportunity to learn and to develop his talents. The Government will establish a liberal number of scholarships in all branches of higher learning so that lack of financial means will be no barrier to the youth of our nation. Vocational and agricultural training shall be emphasized. The new field of adult instruction will also be a part of our expanding educational system.

Justice Without Fear or Favor

In America, the administration of justice in the courts is a jealously guarded right. Under the Commonwealth, there shall be a judiciary administering justice without fear or favor, promptly and impartially to rich and poor alike. No man shall be appointed to the bench in the Philippines until, after a thorough investigation I am satisfied myself, as to his character, ability and integrity. The courts shall be kept free from political and unlawful influence.

No Fear of Communism

In the realm of social problems I believe that we will be quite free of the political racketeers. Our people are so unanimous in their desire for successful administration of independence, that I do not believe that self-seeking politicians and racketeers will ever gain much of a following. Our people are not easily led to embrace glittering panaceas and ethereal Utopias.

For this reason I do not greatly fear Communism in the Philippines. With the added bulwark that the Government gives labor protection and encouragement, and the right to get a fair price for its hire, differences arising beween capital and labor are infrequent. Few countries enjoy as happy a relationship between employer and employee as does the Philippines.

Fair Deal for Capital

That brings me to the position of capital investments in the Philippines as they will be affected by the Commonwealth.

There has been considerable doubt in the minds of Americans, and other nationals, regarding the status of their investments in the Philippines due to the change in government. These fears are groundless. I give my assurance as the Commonwealth Executive that the right of foreigners and nationals alike will be safeguarded. Existing investments, whether foreign or national, will receive every inducement to stay, and outside capital will be welcomed. We especially desire that new American capital shall come and help in the development of the country.

Will Build Adequate Defense

On the matter of natiqnal defense, we have already taken a definite step forward. Our constabulary, which is an efficient policing unit originally trained by American officers, is to be increased so that when the protection of American sovereignty is withdrawn 10 years hence, we will be in a strong defense position.

I firmly believe in the efforts of nations to mutually assure themselves of guarantees of peace. I believe in the fundamental principles of the League of Nations and in due time I hope that the Filipino people will apply for membership.

Attitude Toward U. S.

As our national life has been so closely linked with America for the last 35 years, let me putline briefly what I advocate as a policy on our relations with the United States for the transition period of the Commonwealth.

I have told the Filipino people that it should be our constant endeavor under the Commonwealth to maintain the most friendly relations, and closest collaboration, with the United States. We owe much to America and we are grateful to her. Our present economy is tied up with the free American market. Many of our industries depend for their existence on our reciprocal free-trade relations with the United States and we should try to maintain these trade relations if possible even after independence.

Favors Trade Reciprocity

The export tax provided in the Independence Law is injurious to America and the Philippines alike. The excise tax on coconut oil likewise is injuring trade. I favor trade reciprocity with America and shall bend my efforts so that the favorable entry of goods may be continued after independence for the mutual advantage of both countries.

I am hopeful that more Americans will visit the Philippines so that they will see what we have to offer the tourist, the businessman and the investor. We welcome them in the name of the Commonwealth. And I know that when they see our cities, and travel through our provinces, they will be pleased that they were magnanimous, and idealistic, in granting to us our cherished ideal of independence.

Survivors of Freighter Taken Aboard Navy Ships

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—Saved by United States Navy ships, 50 survivors of the wrecked British freighter, Silverhazel, who spent four days on a wave-lashed rock, were reported en route here on the destroyers Peary and Bulmer.

Four persons were killed in the wreck, and the Peary carried the bodies of Mrs. Nell Williams of Los Angeles, a victim of exposure, and Bernard C. MacPherson, an apprentice seaman. Capt. H. A. Lennard, master of the freighter, was among those lost when the ship crashed on a rock 350 miles south of here and broke in two.

Navy Medal Awarded To Four Byrd Aides

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — Award of navy decorations to four members of the second Byrd antarctic expedition was announced by Secretary Swanson yesterday.

The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded Lieut. Robert A. J. English, now on duty on the U. S. S. Nevada, "for exceptionally meritorious service" as commanding officer of Byrd's ship the Bear of Oakland.

The Navy Cross went to Lieut. Commander Stephen D. Rose, Clifton, Mass., Ensign Kenneth K. Rawson, Chicago, and Radioman Clay Bailey, Revere, Mass., for their "distinguished services" to the expedition.

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Japanese Bloc Joins Filipino Demand For Immediate Freedom

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Benigno Ramos, Philippine extremist leader, has succeeded in enlisting support from a section of the Japanese Nationalists for his program for immediate independence of the Philippines.

Inspired by the eloquence of the leader of the Philippine Sakdalista Party, a delegation of six leaders of Dai Nippon Seisanto (Japanese Production Party), a minor Nationalist group, presented a resolution for immediate freedom of the Philippines at the United States Embassy.

They urged the first secretary, Erle D. Rickover, to transmit to President Roosevelt the resolution which was approved at a party meeting. The delegation argued that inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, scheduled for Friday, falsifies America's earlier promises.

"Furthermore," they said, "the Japanese people, earnestly desiring peace in the Far East and international justice, cannot refrain from asking the United States to reconsider its aggressive attitude toward the Philippines."

Mr. Rickover declined to receive the resolution, but Seisanto leaders later made it public, asserting it had been telegraphed directly to the White House, signed by the party's president, Ryohei Uchida.

Richmond Church Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Trinity Methodist Church, the $300,000 property at Petersburg, Va., on which the State held a $100,000 mortgage and on which interest of over $30,600 has accumulated, was sold at public auction to the Virginia State Board of Education for $25,000. The bid, offered by J. Gordon Bohannon of Petersburg, member of the board, was the only one made.

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But it's the thing you can't see in the picture that gives this coat and hat their distinction. Words can't describe it either. *It is the color,* a brown of great subtlety, rich, dark, glowing. No wonder Paris is keen about it, and uses it as lavishly as a "limited edition" fur can be used.
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Boston Day... Smugglers, Tax Titles, Recount, Schools...

(Continued from Page 1)

erty, and has prepared a WPA project which will aid him in operating the newly acquired holdings.

(Intra-city politics is involved in Councilor Wilson's present campaign, it is noted in Up and Down Beacon Hill, on this Page.)

Psychology—Even Kindergarteners Get It

Bostonians who have been surprised if not a little amused when informed by school authorities that their four-year-old tots must undergo a psychological test before being admitted to kindergarten were somewhat further puzzled by it all today when more details of the tests were divulged.

The tests, Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, disclosed are given by the rather austerely titled Department of Investigation and Measurement. The purpose is to determine the mental age of the child and decide whether school entrance should be allowed at that age or whether admittance should be postponed six months. By waiting until children are four years and six months old parents may have them admitted to kindergarten without a test.

Just what these tests might prove is a matter of conjecture to most parents who have observed that kindergarten children usually confine their efforts to arranging blocks, cutting paper dolls and demonstrating doubtful artistic talents with crayons.

How these latent and undeveloped abilities might be tested has long been a mystery to parents and remained so today.

Asked today just exactly what constituted the test, Mr. Campbell replied: "Oh, that would give the whole thing away."

It is presumed that school authorities are fearful lest prospective kindergarten matriculants should "cram" for the examination after the fashion of their elder brothers and sisters in high school and college.

Recounts—Several Under Way at City Hall

George P. Donovan lost his post as councilor from Ward 6 by only 30 votes in the recent city-wide election. His successful opponent, George A. Murray, therefore, needs to lose only 16 votes in a recount to swing the victory over to Mr. Donovan.

Today, as the recount at the city election office got under way, Mr. Donovan gained three votes. That is to say, he actually gained two and Mr. Murray lost one. Observers conceded pleasant, sanguine-faced Mr. Donovan a good chance of recapturing his lost post.

Another contesting candidate was George Demeter, who received fourth place in the school committee election, trailing behind successful Henry J. Smith by 1110 votes.

Other recounts have been demanded in Wards 1, 9, 13, 21 and 22. The recounts will not be completed before the middle of next week, according to election department officials.

Schools—Teachers Urged To Turn to Adult Education

American education apparently has neglected its duty in the early and late brackets. Reaching this conclusion today at their 118th annual meeting the New England Association of School Superintendents, who are convening for a two-day session at the Gardner Auditorium and Parker House, had a solution to relieve the superfluity of teachers in the middle grammar, high school and college grades.

Concentrate on two new forms, the pre-school and adult education stages, the convention advised teachers who have been "cooling their heels" waiting for the more popular type of teaching grade. This would relieve the present unemployment situation among teachers.

Pre-school age teaching is a neglected profession and should not be since it is the important formative age when children can be started along correct channels of habit and work that may benefit them all their lives. Adult education, too, is important in that it will give a vast group something to take up their interests and help them away from a discouraged and defeated old age, it was stated.

Stressed also was the point from the National Teachers Survey Report which urged that education should delve more thoroughly into social, political and economical subjects. Practically, this meant that every teacher should be open-minded and well-informed on every subject besides the one he taught.

From their meetings, which consisted of reports and speeches, the superintendents looked forward to the windup banquet on Friday at the Parker House, at which Channing Pollock, playwright, will speak on the subject, "Are We Turning Over the World to the Unfit?"

ERA-WPA—Red Tape Tangles Still a Problem

After listening to bitter complaints from cities and towns that their federal projects were being held up by political red tape, ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch is slightly annoyed that officials of these municipalities are not showing more alacrity in putting projects into operation now that the funds are at hand.

Today a total of 1786 WPA projects to employ 64,600 persons has been cleared through state headquarters and sent to the six district offices. From these offices they are then taken by the communities who have requested them.

At the end of the week there will be 21,800 people on WPA rolls and Mr. Rotch predicted this morning that 50,000 more would be taken on in the near future. In the meantime, he has received $1,000,000 to keep 80,000 people at work for an additional week on ERA.

The ERA-WPA transition, begun early in October, has been constantly delayed: first by a change in regulations of project approval at Washington, again by a lag in transmitting actual WPA moneys from the Treasury Department to the State office, and now by the mechanical difficulty of transposing on the office books current ERA projects to the WPA.

Last week Mr. Rotch hoped the transition would be completed by Nov. 20. But today he told reporters his office had failed to meet this objective.

Anchor Line—New Liners Coming to Boston

Boston shipping circles today were informed that early in the spring of 1937 two more splendid examples of small modern liners would be making Boston one of their ports of call. The local office of the Anchor Line, now separated from the Cunard Line and entirely reorganized, today announced that two new passenger liners of 14,000 tons registration were being laid down in Scotland for the company on its Glasgow-Boston-New York service.

At a recent directors meeting of the Anchor Line in Glasgow plans were practically completed for the two boats. Keels will be laid before Jan. 1, they said. The two new craft are 3000 tons smaller than the Anchor liner Caledonia (17,000 tons) which calls at Boston but the smaller size will probably not be very noticeable since the tonnages are so close. Efficiency of the new craft may be expected to be better in the incorporation of all the new tricks that shipbuilders have learned since the Caledonia was laid down in 1925.

Prosperity—It Comes In Cargoes at Boston Docks

Boston water-front workers today had visible evidence of a renewed prosperity in foreign commerce into Boston. The American steamship Lehigh arrived at the Army Base in South Boston this morning from Manchester and Liverpool with every cubic foot of her cargo space completely filled. Better still was the news that, loaded as she was, the Lehigh had been unable to take all the freight that was offered her in these two ports.

The Lehigh brought in a large shipment of wool, considerable machinery, much raw merchandise for New England factories and general merchandise. The officers of the Lehigh confirmed the report that there was so much freight at Manchester and Liverpool bound for Boston that the Lehigh was unable to take it all. The creak of winches and the rumble of stevedores' trucks at the Army Base all served to emphasize this new upturn in foreign commerce.

Turnpike—Four Lanes Planned on Worcester Cut-Off

Governor Curley today assured Massachusetts motorists and Public Works Commissioner Callahan that the eight-mile-long southwest cut-off from the new Worcester turnpike going to Springfield and Hartford would be enlarged from three lanes to four lanes next spring. He said the funds would be voted by the Legislature or obtained from the Federal Government. Six fatalities within 48 hours were reported on this road a week ago. It is said that most crashes occur in the middle lane as cars are passing.

Justice—Alleged Obstructor Under Arrest

Louis Levine, a partner in the United Sportswear Co., was arraigned in Suffolk Superior this morning on a charge of obstructing justice and was held in $1000 for trial on Dec. 12. Mr. Levine, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, is alleged to have discussed with his partner, Louis Weiner, the question of accepting $10,000 for agreeing not to identify two other men when their cases came up for trial.

The alleged crime had its origin on Sept. 6, when three men entered the United Sportswear Company's office and asked Mr. Weiner for a job. Failing to get it, one of the men drew a gun and fired, wounding Mr. Weiner in both legs.

Shortly afterward, police arrested Louis Fortimallis and Joseph J. Josephs on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. These men were taken to the City Hospital where one of them was identified as the firer of the shot and the other as one of his companions.

Immediately an indictment warrant was issued, returnable Nov. 12. Fortimallis and Josephs defaulted and yesterday a default warrant was issued.

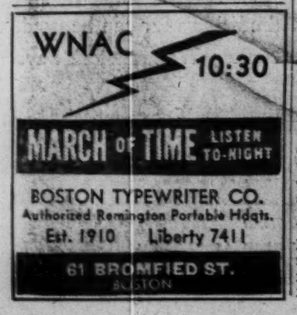
Assistant District Attorney Frank Hickey declared that Levine came to Weiner's home and told him that if he would agree not to identify his assailants in court, they would pay $10,000 which the two partners (Levine and Weiner) could split between them.

WMEX—Seeks to Get Into 5000 Watts Class

Most American radio stations if at all ambitious generally strive to improve their wavelength and power status so that they may offer a better listening service to the public, consequently draw more sponsors and revenue.

Today Boston found out that WMEX, Boston, was in this class. Pending before the Federal Communications Commission for hearing is an application from WMEX to increase its power to 5000 watts and change its frequency to 1470 kilocycles. WMEX now operates on 100 watts nightly, 250 daily, on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles.

Increase in power would place WMEX on a program par with WEEI, WNAC and other stations of similar reputation in New England. At present it is a member station of the intercity group network whose key station is WMCA in New York. Conditions for receiving its requested frequency of 1470 kilocycles looked good today, what with the FCC's scheme to put a number of network stations on higher power to cover the country thus releasing a number of wavelengths formerly held by network stations. Only other operators on the 1470 kilocycles frequency are stations in Nashville and Spokane, geographically far enough away so as not to cause signal interference.



When Swiss Club Gets Together

By a Staff Photographer

Helen Knobel Cutting 241-Pound Cheese
At Swiss Group of International House

Monitor Radiocast Canceled on Nov. 16

OWING to the transmission of the Minnesota-Michigan football game from Ann Arbor, Mich., on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 1:45 p. m., the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled over Station WBZ.

The radiocast of the Monitor news will be canceled also on Nov. 23 for the transmission of the Dartmouth-Princeton game.

Swiss Club Yodels for Supper

Instead of singing for a supper of white bread and butter like Little Tommy Tucker, the Swiss Club of the International Institute yodeled for a supper of rye bread and cheese, at its eighteenth annual festival, in Boston, today. And the cheese was heavier than ever this year, weighing 241 pounds. Made in Wisconsin, by the traditional Swiss method, its holes were big and glossy, but not too big to have considerable cheese around them, and they were distributed evenly—a condition which is a sine qua non of all genuine Swiss cheese.

With crispy-petaled rosenkuechli—the delicate pastry rose cakes ever a popular product of the Swiss cuisine—and crusty, torpedo-shaped schenkeli, and brisselets and springerli, besides strawberry tea and orange-blossom honey, Americans of Swiss origin, from nearly all the 22 cantons of their native land, celebrated their coming together. As a group of earnest individuals, they are eager to contribute their best to America, while preserving what is fundamentally cultural in their natural heritage. They are under the leadership of Miss Alfrieda Mosher, who organized the club.

Though but one of the groups thus served by the Institute, the Swiss Club comprises persons who speak French, German and Italian, but their native tongues appear to offer no insurmountable barrier as they work and play and learn to be truly American, all together. In the picturesque costumes of their various cantons they sang and yodeled and danced, to guitar and accordion, convinced that such simple recreation still maintained for them certain advantages over the vicarious pleasures of the movies and radio.

Care Is Secret Of Apple Crop Of 80,000 Bushels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 14—Care in the harvesting of apples is one reason for the success of New England's largest apple orchard which Charles P. Hayward manages here in Vermont's foothills.

Today Mr. Hayward let the public in on one of his secrets which have helped produce an average 66,000 bushels a year since 1933. "We use extreme care in handling our fresh fruit," he explained. "That's no secret, but people are apt to be a little careless."

This orchard in Bennington produced an 80,000-bushel crop this year, 42,000 in 1934 and 76,000 in 1933. It consists of 30,000 trees.

"The apples are picked into baskets," Mr. Hayward said, "then transferred by hand into boxes. We forbid any dumping. Transportation from the picking field is easy for us, too. We use rubber-tired auto wheels under our teams and get no bruising with such rigs. We have long banned mechanical graders and grade our apples by hand at a maximum cost of 5 cents per bushel."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

'Mayor' Fitzgerald

Mayor Mansfield's two-week absence from his customary post on School Street finds the second of Boston's famous John Fitzgeralds comfortably seated in the Mayor's chair. Filling the office so long held by the colorful "John F.," of "Sweet Adeline" fame, is the President of the City Council, known to friends as "John I."

Political successor to Martin Lomasney as leader of the Hendricks Club and of Ward 3, "John I." grew up in politics under the tutelage of one of the most successful politicians Boston has ever seen. That he learned his lesson well is demonstrated by the fact that for over 10 years he has represented in the City Council a district which is predominantly Italian, and has always successfully defended his position against all candidates of that race.

Considered by many to be as astute a member as has ever been in the City Council, "John I.'s" years of experience have seen him as State Senator and Representative on Beacon Hill.

* * *

Politics and Neglect

Political animosity is attributed by City Hall soothsayers to be behind City Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson's strong criticism Tuesday of the Public Buildings Department and more specifically of Public Buildings Commissioner Maj. Roswell G. Hall. Mr. Wilson charged neglect in the administration of city-owned land and buildings.

Councilor Wilson alleged that during the last five weeks Major Hall's time was so taken up with ward politics that he had little time left for departmental duties. Major Hall, a resident of Wilson's ward, is a member of the Ward 17 Democratic Club, which endorsed Wilson's opponent William J. Keenan. He thus incurred Wilson's disfavor.

* * *

Satisfaction and Gloom

Tuesday's council meeting was an interesting study in faces, furnishing contrasting expressions of satisfaction and of gloom. It was the first meeting since the elections of Nov. 5 and the successful candidates had an air of contentment, plainly evident as they extended their condolences to their less fortunate council brothers and received their congratulations in turn. However, the uncertainty of tenure in public office is so great that two years hence may see the defeated candidates returned and the exchange of sympathies reversed. J. H.

* * *

Thanksgiving on Relief

The vision of roasting turkey and mince pies was in the mind of all those present at the Council meeting at Councilor Peter A. Murray introduced an order that all families on the welfare rolls be given an extra $5 for Thanksgiving. The bill will be forwarded to the Mayor for his approval.

Mothers' Aid—Mayor Wired to End Restrictions

To Mayor Mansfield, vacationing in Houston, Texas, today went a telegram protesting restrictions on aid given indigent mothers here. Thomas E. Barry, state representative from East Boston, wired that the Board of Overseers of the Boston Welfare Department has secretly voted to stop the issue of fuel and medicine to women enrolled for mothers 'aid.

Representative Barry said that 1500 mothers would be affected. Of these 98 per cent are reported to be widows. Elimination of the two items would reduce welfare expenditures between $30,000 and $35,000 during the coming winter, he said.

Mr. Barry charged that the restriction was voted simply to embarrass Mayor Mansfield during his absence.

New Road—Braintree Highway to Open Friday

City officials from adjacent towns will gather tomorrow for the tape-cutting exercises to open the new half-mile road running from the junction of Chickatawbut and Wampatuck Roads in the Blue Hills to Granite Street in Braintree. Officials of the Metropolitan District Commission stated today that the new road will be a safer and more direct route for easterly travel to Route 37 in Braintree.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in Boldface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Shakespeare's "Richard II," sketch**	Willie Bryant's Orchestra	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15			Carl Moore's Orch.	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Songs and piano	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Sporting Matinee
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Radio Nature League.	News; music	Sport Comment	Patti Chapin; orch.
6:30	News; features	"Salute" program.	Football program	Talk; Frank Dailey's Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	To be announced.	"Musicalities"	
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Talk, Gov. Curley	"Popeye" sketch	Music; speaker	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; orch.	Sid Gary and Men Revue
7:45	Quartet; soloist	Vocal program	Boake Carter, news	
8:00	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv. & Esther";	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:15	"Songs in Night"	Colin Clive; Willie & Eugene Howard; Billy House	soloists; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Smith College program: soloist		Agnes Davis; Wilbur Evans; orch.	Little Symphony Orch.; soloist
8:45				
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Soloist; organ
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe	Fisher's Orchestra
9:30	America's Town Meeting: talks by Norman	soloists; players;	"Arms for Peace";	Studio program
9:45		skits; orchestra	talks; drama; or.	News Service
10:00	Thomas and Noel	Whiteman's Orch.;	Heidt's Brigadiers;	Brusiloff's Orch.
10:15	Sargent	Joe Cook; Dewi	soloists; orchestra	Stanley Walker
10:30	Roy Shields and his	Jones; Pauline	Dramatized news	Organ and piano
10:45	concert orchestra	Alpert; soloists	Spotlight Revue	British elections
11:00	Reports; news;	Hugh Forecasts; news	News Service	Louis Armstrong &
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Sports; music	Hamp's Orchestra.	his orchestra
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Joe Reichman and	Cy Delman and	Dick Gardiner &
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his Kentuckians	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: vocational guidance; current events.
2:30 WEEI, Boston Concert Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WBZ, Commonwealth Serenade Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor.
4:30 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.
6:45 WAAB (WABC), Workers Education Bureau of America presents "Labor Forum."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:15 WAAB (WOR), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom": Les Quailey and Dana Bible; Red Nichols's Orch.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Friml's "The Three Musketeers," with Rose Bampton; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:30 WMEX (WMCA), "Grandma's Night Out": program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), New York Chamber Music Society. New York String Quartet; Carolyn Beebe, pianist.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports announcer.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Governors Cast For Leading Roles At N. E. Council

Governors from the six New England states will join here a week from today, Thursday, Nov. 21, in conferences devoted to laying plans for promoting better business in New England in the year to come. They will be key speakers at the opening session of the Tenth Anniversary New England Conference, to be held here under auspices of the New England Council Thursday and Friday of next week.

Previous to the opening session of the Conference, Thursday afternoon, the Governors will join in an executive session with the New England Council, the New England Regional Planning Commission, and the Chairmen of the several state Planning Boards in New England. At noon on Thursday they will be the guests of the New England Council at a luncheon to be attended also by the planning officials and by New England members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

Carter Will Preside

Winthrop L. Carter, president of the New England Council will speak at the opening Conference session, and will introduce the Governors.

Thursday evening each Governor will participate in his respective state dinner meeting to be attended by all those attending the Conference from each of the states. Election of directors of the New England Council for the ensuing year will be the chief item on the business program of each State Meeting.

The tenth anniversary conference will be characterized for the first time by the presentation of development programs prepared by the New England Regional Planning Commission and by the planning boards of each of the six New England states. The state programs will be submitted for discussion at the six state meetings, and the New England Regional Planning Commission's statement will be put before the conference as a whole.

New England Today

Still another feature this year will be the publication by the New England Council, in connection with the conference, of a new book of information and appraisal of New England, entitled "New England Today." In it the objectives of the major committees of the New England Council are restated in terms of today's conditions, and the facts about New England's relative position at the end of 10 years of development work on the part of the Council will be set forth in detail.

Registration to attend the conference is open to all interested businessmen, farmers and others. Accommodations for the conference are limited, and advanced registrations by mail are being received in greater numbers than previous years, it was said at council headquarters today.

Stone-faced Bridges For Merritt Parkway In Connecticut Urged

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The builders of the Merritt Parkway, now under construction through Fairfield County, were faced today with a demand that bridges on the new highway be faced with stone and not concrete, such as are several already built.

Henry Kelly, of New Canaan, vice-president of the Fairfield County Planning Association, told an association meeting last night that, "Fairfield County has a right to have a parkway just as good as the Bronx River Parkway, and not what we see now."

Mr. Kelly's complaint was voiced at the close of an illustrated talk on the parkway by Clarence N. Wiley, an engineer, in which slides taken at each end of the new highway were shown revealing the cement faced spans.

He said the appeal was made in the interest of a "well planned parkway," and that the Bronx River Parkway's bridges of stone blended with the landscape.

Colby College Ready For Relations Clubs

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 14 (AP)—Colby College prepared today to play host to the international relations clubs of New England at its annual fall conference tomorrow and Saturday. Nearly 100 students and faculty members from other New England colleges were expected to attend.

Addresses were scheduled by Dr. Herrick B. Young, of Alborz College, Iran; Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, president of the American Academy of Political Science, and other educators.

Round table discussions on such subjects as the neutrality policy of the United States, international cooperation for the reallocation of raw materials, and financial, economic and military sanctions, were listed.

R. I. Governor Frowns On Sales Tax Projects

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. Theodore F. Green today reiterated his stand against any retail sales tax in Rhode Island, declaring the "recent experience of New Jersey seems to bear out my stand."

He was commenting on reports that a special commission appointed to report next Dec. 15 on new ways of revenue raising might recommend the sales tax. The Governor said he had informed the commission it might make any recommendations it sees fit, but added, "I warned them of my stand against the sales tax."

Negro on 'Scottsboro' Jury

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., Nov. 13 (AP)—Creed Conyers, Negro farmer of Paint Rock, was one of 18 members of a grand jury organized here today to reinvestigate the "Scottsboro case."

Silence of Governor Cross On His Fourth Term Intent Makes Connecticut Pot Boil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14—Connecticut's 1936 political situation hinges directly upon Gov. Wilbur J. Cross, who, as he enters the final year of his third consecutive term, remains tight-lipped about his future political plans.

His noncommittal attitude has put a definite curb on the ambitions of several Democrats and Republicans who would immediately jump into the gubernatorial fight if Governor Cross decided that three terms were sufficient for him.

Yet, while the Governor sometime ago indicated that he might retire and let some other Democrat take a fling at running the state, the concensus among his friends is that he will seek a fourth term. If he wins, he will be the first Governor in modern times to hold the post for eight years.

Hays, Like Barkis, Is Willin'

Lieut. Gov. Frank Hays, member of the anti-Cross Democratic faction, has already projected himself into the race by announcing that he would accept the nomination, if it were offered him at the state convention in September.

Joseph M. Tone, Democratic commissioner of labor and factory inspection, just recently reappointed by Governor Cross for four years, is ready to announce his gubernatorial candidacy if the Governor decides not to run. Mr. Tone, considered one of the most energetic and progressive labor commissioners Connecticut ever had, is certain to have the solid support of the large labor group should he seek the governorship or any other elective office.

The Connecticut State Federation of Labor is on record with a promise to support him for any office he ever seeks.

Republicans Move Quietly

The Republicans, beaten in the last three state elections, are proceeding quietly. Most leaders expect that no Republican gubernatorial candidate will make an announcement until after the national convention, that being the traditional procedure.

But several prospective Republican candidates are now being discussed. Hugh Alcorn, who was defeated by Governor Cross last year, is considering another attempt. Robins B. Stoeckel, former state commissioner of motor vehicles, is also a pre-campaign favorite.

John Q. Tilson, former member of the United States House of Representatives, is being considered, as is Frederic C. Walcott, former United States Senator. Kenneth Bradley, 31-year-old leader of the last State Senate, and recently appointed by the Young Republicans to obtain greater co-operation between the G. O. P. "Old Guard" and the Young Republicans, has been mentioned.

Cross Men Are Confident

Meanwhile, the Cross Democrats are confident that they can carry the state once more against the Republicans. Their arguments are based on the fact that Connecticut industries are busier than at any time since the depression. Unemployment is lessening gradually. Labor is satisfied with the activities of the Cross-appointed commissioner. More favorable labor legislation has been passed during the last two years than ever before in Connecticut.

Furthermore, the Governor's friends point out that his former Yale connections as a professor gives him the powerful Yale vote, whether the voters are Democratic or Republican. In addition, they contend that "Uncle Toby" as the Governor is called, can corral the farmer vote.

Gloss Over Rough Spot

But these confident Democrats gloss over the fact that off-year elections in various Connecticut cities have not augured well for their party. Whereas two years ago the Democrats captured offices in approximately 15 municipalities that had previously been Republican, this year they lost approximately the same number to the Republicans.

In other municipalities where the Democrats won, their victory margins were reduced compared to those of 1933. The only bright Democratic spot in city elections this year was that in Hartford, where the Democrats piled up the largest mayoral plurality in history, 7000 votes.

Danger of Open Break

Added to off-year conservative trend is the possibility that at any time the anti-Cross Democrats, headed by Thomas Spellacy, may break openly with the Governor, even at the expense of a party victory. The factions were bound together last year by the fact that several Spellacy men were on the state ticket for minor offices. This same situation may bind the factions together in 1936, however, inasmuch as it is expected, in some quarters, that the present Democratic incumbents will be content to run for reelection, except possibly Lieutenant Governor Hays.

Another danger is also present. Mayor Jaspar McLevy of Bridgeport, who polled 38,000 votes for Governor in 1934, cut deeply into the Democratic total. If he runs for governor in 1936, which is possible, Mayor McLevy, just recently elected, will be in a stronger vote-getting position.

Vote Shows Strength

He carried his city with a 24,000 vote total. By taking a few more Democratic votes in 1936, Mayor McLevy might spoil Governor Cross's re-election chances, for the Governor's plurality over the Republican candidate in 1934 totaled approximately 8500, less than that of any other state office candidate.

The Republicans, following the off-year election results, are confident that they are headed back into power.

Of course, Connecticut, until the depression hit, was traditionally Republican. Mr. Cross's election broke a long chain of G. O. P. governors. Even during the 1932 Roosevelt landslide the State voted Republican in the national election, although voting for Democrats in the regular state offices.

G. O. P. Seeks Unity

The Republicans now are endeavoring to unite their party to insure victory in 1936. Some of the members admit that the party is at present disorganized, due partly to the Governor's popularity among some G. O. P. groups.

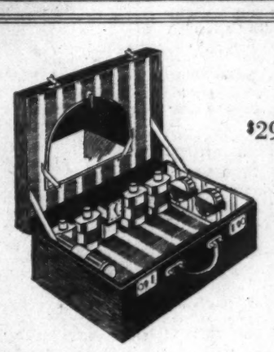
The die-hard Republicans contend that labor and industry are not being fooled by the new industrial gains. They contend that the workers and employers realize that this business expansion has started in spite of the New Deal, not as a result of it.

Whether their confidence of victory is well founded cannot be determined at this early date, for even some Republicans admit that a year gives the Democrats time to mend broken fences. Some politicians feel that Republican chances to regain the three congressional seats they lost in 1934 are better than those to overthrow Governor Cross.

Federation Declares 70-Cent Tax Rate Near

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Prediction that the State budget may be increased $5,000,000 and local tax rates raised 70 cents per $1000 as a result, was voiced in the legislative committee report at the fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers here yesterday. The 48-hour bill, and PWA loans were said to be factors contributing to the increases.

Biennial sessions of the Legislature, a pay-as-you-go policy and curtailment of state bond issues, study of state and county government with a view to reducing the cost of the former and the possible elimination of the latter, and curtailment of social security legislation, were recommended.



$29.50

A New FITTED BAG *of* EXTRAORDINARY *Value*

Genuine leather case in black, blue, green or brown, removable mirror, bedside clock, fittings in chromium or a variety of coloured enamel, a wide choice of coloured moire silk linings — these are the features that make this fitted bag one of the most outstanding values that we have ever offered. Length sixteen inches. It's a smart travelling companion wherever you may go. It's a *real buy* at $29.50.

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
Boylston at Arlington Street Boston

Wanted: Five Real Sailors to Sail The Edna Hoyt Down to West Indies

Old Windjammer rides impatiently at anchor while Skipper and Mate continue four-day search for a salty crew that knows the ways of a schooner and isn't afraid of work or a blow. But most mariners prefer steam to sail.

By Harlan Trott
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 14—"Wanted: Five deserving gentlemen to share a winter's pleasure voyage to Barbados and other attractive West Indies ports in a small but able little sailing packet. Guaranteed monthly spending allowance of $54.50. Able-bodied seaman's certificate only essential qualification. Apply to Capt. Robert W. Ricksen, master, American schooner Edna Hoyt, South Portland lumber wharf."

This is the juicy bait Portland shipping agents were dangling under the noses of tatooed old sharks in Commercial Street's hash joints and hangouts today. But the bait went untasted while down in the soot and fog and cold drizzle of South Portland water front the Edna Hoyt, deep-laden and restless, stirred at her moorings, straining to go with the ebbing tide.

Can't Find Crew

This was the fourth day, now, since the schooner took in the last sling load of barrel shooks, battened down hatches, laid in stores and sent out a last-minute call for a crew. For four days, sailing ship hands have been conspicuously absent from the waiting rooms of Portland shipping agents, as runners scorched the cobblestones along water-front byways in search of five horny-fisted prospects.

"Five men!" snorted a sailor in Paul Barry's secondhand ship junk shop, where a fo'c'sle quorum, tilted around Paul's pot-bellied coal stove, were taking the Edna Hoyt apart, rope by rope and spar by spar.

"Five men! That's what got me, I'm not ready for the workhouse, yet, not for $54.50."

There's Too Much Work

A cold rain drizzled down the steaming window that blurred the display of corroded sextants, lanterns, marline spikes, fids and nautical whatnots from passersby. "Well, she feeds good," one fellow allowed.

"Yeah," another agreed, "but a man's got to sleep, and precious little you'll ever get in a short-handed hooker like her. Watch and watch, four hours on and four hours off. . . ."

"And all hands and the cook," another oar plopped in, "every time it comes on to breeze up a bit and the Old Man decides the tops'ls better come in."

"And did you see the way her spring stays sagged?" another sailor asked as the Edna Hoyt creaked and groaned under the verbal pounding.

Hard Voyage Ahead

Everybody knew what that meant. They shuddered at the thought of long hours on the pumps, inching ahead of the briny inflow in a hogged and leaky ship.

Down in the soot and cold drizzle of South Portland, the Edna Hoyt looked tall and stark and forlorn against the bleak November sky. The deck was deserted. The fo'c'sle had a hollow empty sound when a reporter called out, "Where's everybody?"

And Still No Crew

A stove cover rattled in the galley. A little, old Negro was drying his mittens. "Where's the skipper?"

"Ashore, lookin' for a crew."

"Where's the mate?"

"He's ashore, too."

"Looking for a crew?"

"Yeah, sah! Lookin' for a crew."

"Are you the steward?"

"No, I'm Joe, why?"

Joe began to get a bit uppety. The red glow in the galley range thawed him out.

Joe Prefers Sail

He couldn't see why it was so hard to get sailors. There they'd been, tied up four days, and not a solitary name scrawled into the ship's articles.

Joe has been with Captain Ricksen in the Edna Hoyt five years. He was with him before that in steam. The captain liked sail better than steam and so did Joe. Why couldn't they get a crew? He guessed men were afraid to work.

The day before a fellow came down and looked her over. Joe liked the cut of his jib. But the sailor didn't like the Edna Hoyt's. He said a lot of mean things about the shipping agent that got him all the way down there.

Spankers Just Too Much

Said, what'd they mean by tellin' him she was an able little ship. Apologizin' for how small she was. The sailor had glared at her lofty masts. Look at 'em! Five of 'em! Never saw such an ark!

Look at those masts! Fore, main, mizzen, spanker, jigger!

And the way he said the name of the last two masts——SPANKER and JIGGER! Insult and Injury!

Imagine shifting topsails in a wind wagon like that, every time they tacked ship, with chain sheets, too, so heavy that they'd all but pull a fellow off the doublings. Yes, Joe liked the cut of his jib, but the sailor picked up his seabag and stormed off.

Real Sailors Hard to Find

Joe gave his soggy mittens a turn. It's easy enough to fill the focsle, he said, but not with real sailors. Every day the ship is pestered with kids. Did they have AB's papers? No, but yesterday one of them had a first class Boy Scout's certificate. And he could tie a clove hitch, a square knot, and a timber hitch.

Joe asked him, could he tie a bowline-on-a-bight with one hand aloft in the dark? The boy had sort of blinked and stuttered while the others grinned and Joe shooed them all away. Plenty of boys—and hired men off the farms. But just find five real sailors!

Comfortable Quarters

Down in the big saloon, aft, where the captain and officers live, Captain Ricksen's wife was holding the fort, hoping the skipper and mate between them might be able to round up a crowd.

She gave reporters a smiling welcome, showed them how comfortable an old windjammer really is—in port, anyway. There was a big main cabin. Aft of it was the captain's cabin with a berth and roll-top desk. On the starboard side was a pantry and guest stateroom. On the other side the mate's cabin and chart room.

Forward was another cabin, sort of a living room with a big stove in the corner. Brass lamps hung in brass gimbals. Everything was varnished and polished. On the bulkhead over the captain's table was a photograph of Will Rogers, that famous, smiling, tousled one.

"Good old Will Rogers," Mrs. Ricksen remarked.

There's Radio Aboard

The reporters all assented, "Good old Will Rogers." The captain used to hear him Sunday evenings away out at sea on that little battery set in the chart room, she explained.

The Ricksens have a "grown-up boy and girl." The girl loves the sea. The boy doesn't. Mrs. Ricksen is glad he doesn't. She doesn't think much of the sea. The captain loves it. On the chartroom wall are his master's papers, one for steamships, "any gross tons on any ocean." Another for sailing ships. He loves sailing ships, Edna Hoyt best of all.

Hard Times for Sailing Ships

Mrs. Ricksen doesn't sail with him much. Usually she goes to Florida for the winter and joins him in the spring when Edna Hoyt comes to Jacksonville to load lumber north. But what a time the captain is having to get away this time! She admitted the Hoyt has to sail short handed, five men taking the place of 12. But times are bad at sea and sailing ships have to take the leavings of the steamship trade.

Last of Her Line

The Edna Hoyt is the last of the five-masters in steady service. She was built by Dunn & Elliot in snug little Thomaston, Maine; launched in the wake of the war-time shipping boom. The ship is owned by Foss & Crabtree, fertilizer agents. She hails from Boston. She is bound for Barbadoes with barrel shooks. Half a century ago that was Maine's most thriving trade. West Indies with shooks and home with molasses and rum.

The Edna Hoyt goes on to Venezuela to load fertilizer for Searsport up at the head of Penobscot Bay on the line of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad that serves the potato country. Sometimes she loads potatoes there for New York. But it's risky business, putting perishable cargo in a sailing vessel.

Three years ago a schooner loaded with potatoes out of Searsport for New York. The third day at sea she was on the latitude of Sandy Hook. Then it came on to blow and 40 days later she limped into Nassau with her sails blown out and a spoiled cargo under the hatches. It's risky, loading potatoes in sail.

Pleasant Voyage

Although Mrs. Ricksen doesn't like the sea, the last passage north from Jacksonville wasn't so bad as far as she was concerned. They cleared from Jacksonville and had calms to Cape Hatteras. The Edna Hoyt was three days from Florida to the Cape without a breath of air to dimple five limp topsails. The Gulf Stream carried them along—stern first.

Mrs. Ricksen thought that was funny, sailing north to New York while the ship was heading south to Jacksonville. But the captain didn't find it so amusing. Every day he got more taciturn, trying to make up to a breeze that was as fickle as a belle with four beaux.

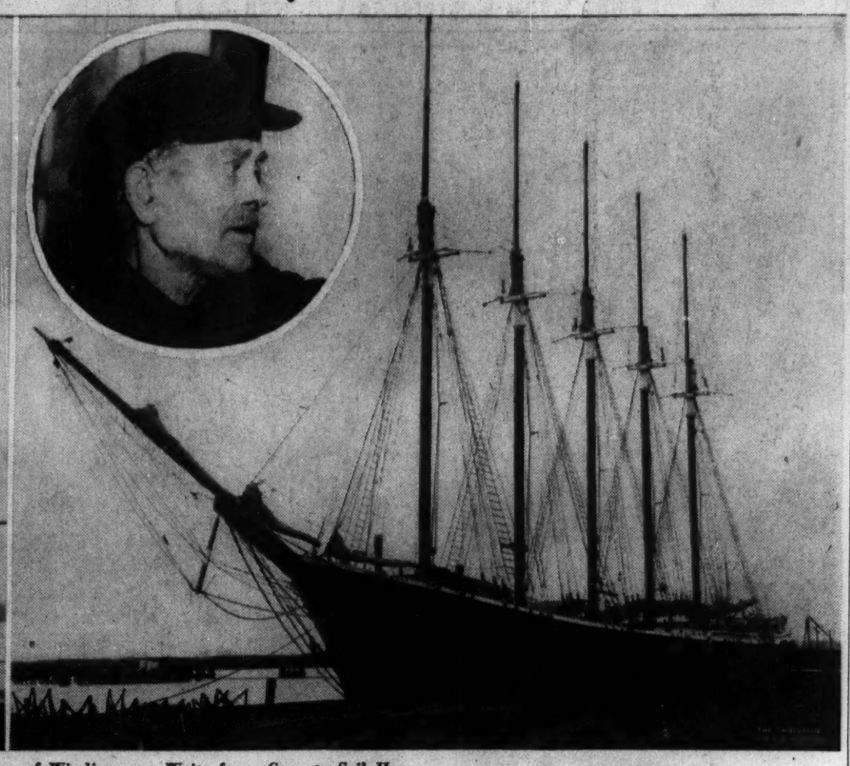
Mrs. Ricksen laughed as she recalled how the captain spent hours at a time pacing fore and aft along the quarterdeck. And the steward in a moment of indiscretion remarked how the crew was blaming it all on her. Windjammer men are wary about having the "Old Man's" wife aboard. The Edna Hoyt was something like 20 days to New York. Mrs. Ricksen thought it was just fine.

A Breeze, at Last

Going on East from New York to load at Portland, it breezed up. Edna Hoyt came out of her lethargy and so did the captain and the men forward. The big five-master began to dance on her long keel and strum a brine-flinging tune in her taut weather shrouds. Her chain-sheets hummed aloft. The wind drummed on her canvas. Below decks she creaked merrily.

It gave everybody a new lease on their jobs. Except the captain's wife. Beating up through the Vineyard, she decided to call it a voyage. They hove to back of West Chop and put her ashore in the ship's boat. She likes it best in a calm. But a breeze is plum duff and raisins to her husband. She keeps the home fires burning in Malden.

She is ready to start for home and the Edna Hoyt is ready to start for Barbadoes—whenever the captain and mate show up with five good men and true to man her.



By a Staff Photographer

Last of a Long Line of Windjammers Waits for a Crew to Sail Her

Left—Bowsprit of the Five-Masted Schooner Edna Hoyt. Right—The Edna Hoyt as She Rides Restlessly at Anchor in the Harbor at Portland, Maine. Inset—Joe, the Handy Man; He Prefers Sail to Steam

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill. 8.

Theaters

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15.

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"GALLERY GODS" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors Theater. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Hugh Herbert in "To Beat the Band." 10:48 a. m., 1:43, 4:39, 7:33, 10:26. Stage show featuring Gertrude Niesen in "Melody Mad Revue."

FINE ARTS—"Legong." Balinese love story in technicolor. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo, News reel.

METROPOLITAN — Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in "The Crusades." 9:56 a. m., 1:01, 4:05, 7:09, 10:13. Stage review featuring musical comedy, radio and stage favorites in novelty program. Gus Van and Carolyn Marsh supporting the "Three Sailors." Elida Ballet. Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose." York and Young in "Tintypes of 1936."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone. Orpheum, 9:15 a. m., both theaters, 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "In Old Kentucky," featuring Will Rogers. Fenway: 1:56, 4:39, 9:22, 10:05. Paramount, 10:23 a. m., 1:11, 3:59, 6:47, 9:35. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Mimi." Fenway, 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount, 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:45, 5:34, 8:22.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

MODERN—Carole Lombard in "Hands Across the Table." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Personal Maid's Secret," 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

MEMORIAL — "Transatlantic Tunnel." 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50. "March of Time." 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30.

UPTOWN — "Diamond Jim." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Special Agent." 2:30, 5:36, 8:35.

EXETER—Clive Brook and Tulla Rolf in "Dressed to Thrill." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also, "Storm Over the Andes." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Edward Arnold in "Diamond Jim." 3:35, 6:25, 9:25. "Manhattan Moon." 2, 5, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going on Two," featuring Dionne Quintuplets. Travel picture, "Spain's Romantic Isle, Majorca"; "Mickey Mouse in Giant Land"; "Paramount Pictorial." Betty Boop in "Swat That Fly." 9:30 a. m. to 11.

TREMONT—"Ladies Love Danger." 9:10 a. m. 12:40, 4:15, 7:45. "Count of Monte Cristo." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:10.

UNIVERSITY — "Anna Karenina." 3:15, 6:30, 9:55. "Farmer Takes a Wife." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Music

ALLSTON ERA CONCERT — Orchestra, Theo. Bailey, conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Sts. 8.

BACK BAY ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. YD Club, 400 Huntington Ave. 8.

BOSTON CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Roger Woolcott School, Norfolk and Morton Sts., Dorchester. 8.

CHARLESTOWN ERA CONCERT — Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Charlestown Post 544, V. F. W., 14 Green St. 8.

COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA—Ernest Hoffmann, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

Other Events

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL—"International Aspects of the Italo-Ethiopian Conflict," lecture by Leonard W. Cronkhite, trustee of the World Peace Foundation. Boston University School of Education, 20 Exeter Street. 8.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—"New Printing Equipment and Processes," lecture by Ernest F. Trotter, managing editor of "Printing." 7.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Branson De Cou. Illustrated lecture on "Present-Day Japan." 7:45.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Private Flying as a Reasonable, Efficient and Delightful Means of Transportation," lecture with films and slides, by Cecil W. Kenyon. Lecture Hall. 8.

DU BURON STUDIOS—"Through the Back Door of the Circus," illustrated lecture by George Brinton Beal, critic of the Boston Post. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES MEETING—Speakers and open forum on "Securing Your Future." Professional Women's Club. 7:45.

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Fifth in a series of eight lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, and member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS — Address by Channing Pollock on "Are We Turning the World Over to the Unfit?" Parker House.

TUFTS COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Open meeting. Lecture by Dr. Halford L. Hoskins, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, on phases of the situation in the Mediterranean and Near East. Packard Hall, Tufts. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Rooms," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CURRENT EVENTS—"Behind the British Election," lecture by Miss Eunice Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45 a. m.

DOG SHOW—Exhibition of cocker spaniels. Horticultural Hall. 10 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on book collecting, by Hugh Palmer. 11 a. m.

Vermont Law for Jailing of Debtors Faces Attack as Cow Seller Languishes

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 14 (AP)—The ancient Vermont debtor law, which can keep Edward Mingo "in jail for life" for selling a few cows he didn't own, today was marked for attack.

Mingo has been in jail now for 525 days for nonpayment of a judgment of $350, and his counsel, James S. Abatiell, frankly admits his case appears no nearer solution than it was months ago. Under the law, says Mr. Abatiell, Mingo "may be in jail for life."

An erstwhile worker on a little West Haven farm, Mingo has been a guest at the county jail since June, 1934. More properly, he has been partly the guest of the 200-odd citizens of West Haven, who must pay 75 cents a day for his "keep." Already the town has contributed much more than the amount of judgment, but no one has been found to advance the $350.

The jail commissioners, not long ago, declined to permit Mingo to take the poor debtor's oath; they were unconvinced he had no cause of action.

Mingo, it appears, "quit-claimed" his interest in the farm, subsequent to his arrest, to a woman who, he said, promised to obtain money to effect his release. The money never came and the woman has left the State.

Mr. Abatiell argues Mingo hasn't a nickel and can't get it from the woman or anybody else.

And that is why Mayor Henry A. Brancheaud, who also is a State Senator, stepped into the picture today. His attitude, apparently, is that if nothing can be done for Mingo, why not do something to the law?

So, he said, he will endeavor at a special meeting of the Legislature the first of the year to put a time limit on the law's effectiveness, so that a man or woman who can't pay a debt won't "stay in jail for life."

Maine to Entertain 'Committee of 100'

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 14 (AP)—The "committee of 100," an organization of wealthy United States industrialists who winter in Florida, will hold its annual northern dinner in Maine next fall, Louis J. Brann said today.

He announced receipt of a telegram from the board of governors which met at Miami Beach, Fla., yesterday and voted unanimously to accept Maine's invitation. The invitation was extended by Governor Brann at the committee's dinner in Boston this year.

Labor Interests Turn an Eye On State Labor Head Prospects

Several possible candidates for the $7500-a-year post of State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, left vacant by the passing yesterday of DeWitt Clinton DeWolf, were mentioned today as State House politicians bandied speculations concerning Governor Curley's potential nominee.

Labor interests, represented by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, are expected to press for nomination of James T. Moriarty, former federation president. Mr. Moriarty was labor's candidate for the post when Edwin S. Smith resigned as commissioner to accept a position on the National Labor Board. Disappointment spread through labor's ranks when Governor Ely appointed Mr. DeWolf, his chief secretary, instead.

Important to Labor

The post is perhaps the most important to labor in the entire state service. Civic organizations, such as the Consumers League of Massachusetts, have joined labor in expressing the opinion that for years organized workers had no real friend as labor commissioner. It was not until the appointment of Edwin Smith that they were satisfied. Therefore, they are now anxious that a friend of labor, such as Mr. Moriarty is known to be, should receive the appointment. They agree that the appointee should also know industrial problems as well as labor. There are also indications that John J. McDonough, chief inspector in the labor department and former Massachusetts NRA chief, would be as acceptable to the labor groups as Mr. Moriarty. He is well known for his vigorous stand for labor in various disputes. Most labor men agree that he qualifies as a friend of labor and as a man acquainted with industrial problems.

Labor is particularly interested in seeing that the labor post shall not continue as a political football, as they charge it has been in the past. They are ready to combat every move which will make the laor commissioner appointment a political reward.

Free From Politics

Some labor leaders feel they will be successful in their efforts to keep the appointment free from politics. Governor Curley has favored labor's wishes in various instances, in the past.

At the same time there are several politicians to whom the Governor owes favors and for that reason other labor men experienced in the ways of political spoils are somewhat disturbed.

Patrick J. Sullivan, former head of the State Employment Service, who was forced out of office by federal refusal to approve his appointment, is one such possible aspirant. As Massachusetts labor was instrumental in obtaining his removal, his appointment as labor commissioner, undoubtedly, would cause real trouble.

Miss Mary E. Meehan, associate commissioner of labor and industries, and acting commissioner during most of Mr. DeWolf's term, is definitely a candidate for the higher post. Yet, it is understood, labor would not be too happy over such an appointment. Labor feels that a more vigorous commissioner is needed if Massachusetts is to maintain its position as one of the leading states in regard to labor standards.

Refer to Connecticut

Labor interests are more favorable toward a man of the type of Joseph M. Tone, Connecticut Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspection, whose aggressive drive to help labor has given Connecticut labor standards a tremendous boost in the last two years. Such a man they would have in Mr. Moriarty or Mr. McDonough, some laborites contend.

C. F. Nelson Pratt, former Republican legislator, may also enter the field for the position. He has been mentioned as the successor to Edward Fisher as chairman of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, whose term expires on December 1. But he may shift his ambitions and maks his goal the office of labor commissioner.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; moderate northerly winds.

All New England States: Cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds; overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	46	Minneapolis	38	40
Bermuda	70	78	New Orleans	50	56
Chicago	40	44	New York	42	68
Denver	32	52	Norfolk	54	70
Helena	18	40	Philadelphia	48	72
Jacksonville	52	70	St. Louis	44	46
Kansas City	38	42	San Francisco	48	62
Los Angeles	48	66	Washington	46	64
Miami	64	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 14.
B—Maximum, Nov. 13.

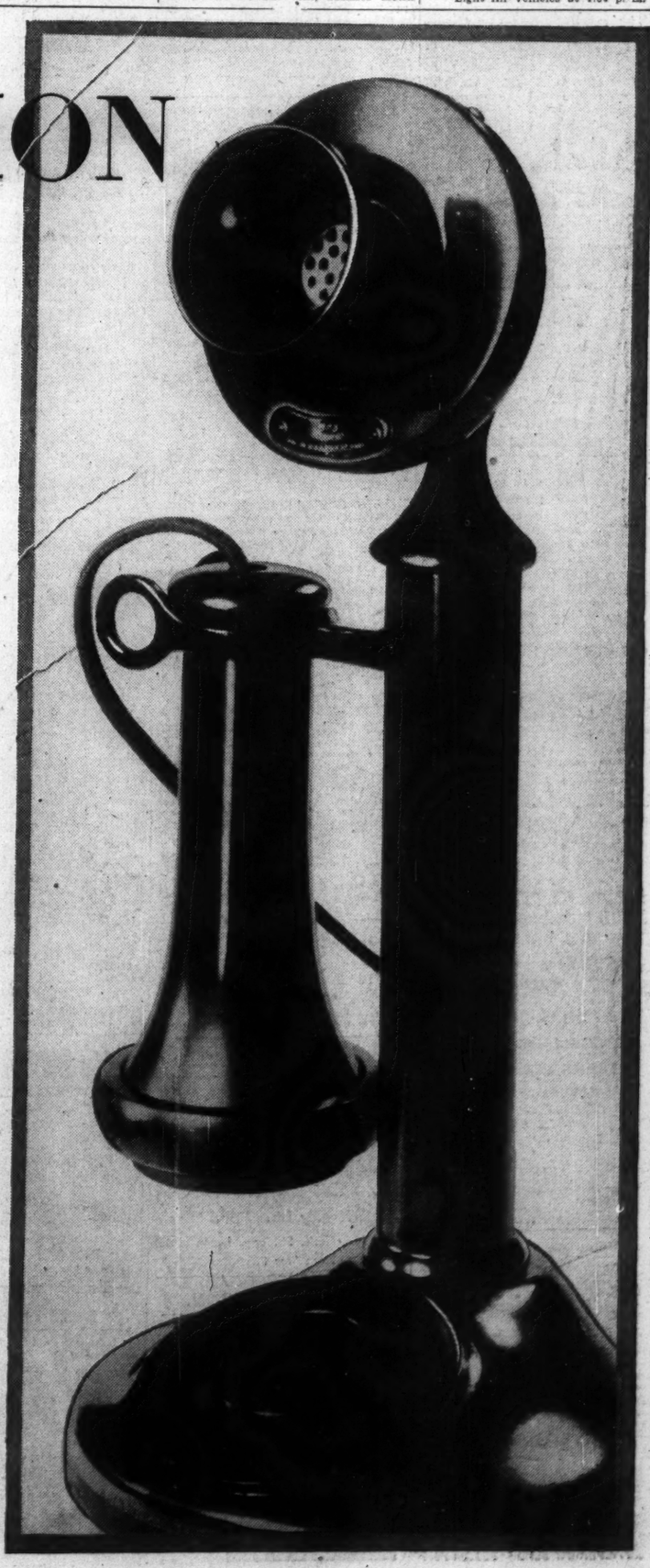
High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:39 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet
Friday, 2:19 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet

Light All Vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

PROTECTION

for your Family



A telephone protects you and yours in the face of emergencies. When help is needed, urgently and unexpectedly, a telephone is the nearest, fastest and most personal way of getting it. With a telephone instantly available, your family is protected against the dangers of delay.

And the telephone protects you in other ways!

PROTECTION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

If you are a painter, a carpenter, a gardener, or if you earn your living from any kind of work which depends on the irregular needs of others, a telephone protects you against losing jobs.

Or if you are looking for work, and have your name on file in employment agencies and with personnel managers, a telephone will give you a better chance of being considered when a job is open, just because you can be reached quickly and easily.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSING TOUCH

A telephone protects you from worry: if concerned about someone, information is yours for the asking. A telephone protects you from loneliness: needing the comfort of a friendly voice, it is within reach of your hand. A telephone protects you against loss of friendly contacts: invitations and little chats have a way of dwindling when the means of quick transmission is removed.

PROTECTION AGAINST INCONVENIENCE

And a telephone protects against inconvenience. It keeps you from going out, perhaps to shop, in bad weather; saves time when you are busy; avoids bothering neighbors.

In every phase of your family life, a telephone affords a protection that can be obtained in no other way.

BELL SYSTEM

Sanction for Open Tennis by the Pros

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — Preparations are progressing fast for an indoor tennis championship open to both amateurs and professionals, following the adoption of a resolution at the annual meeting of the Professional Tennis Association recently for the sanctioning of such a tournament.

For several years, the officials of the professional association have had such a tournament in mind, but the stand of the amateurs, as dictated by the International Tennis Federation, which is dominated by Great Britain and its colonial associations, has been in opposition to any mingling of amateurs and professionals in play, though in practically every other sport, even in cricket, the combination play has proved successful.

To relieve the officers of the association, who are closely linked with the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, from responsibility for such a tournament, the meeting went on record, with practical unanimity, for the sanctioning of an open tournament, and plans are already on foot for the organization of a tournament in New York next January, probably in an armory.

Under the customary method, any organization desiring to hold a tournament for professionals, must apply for sanction to the professional association, and pay a sanction fee. After this is granted, the professional association then notifies the U. S. L. T. A. under its agreement with them, that such a sanction has been granted, and the U. S. L. T. A. then issues a sanction in turn. But whether the amateur association will be willing to sanction a tournament in which amateurs are included, is very doubtful, in view of the stand of the International Federation, though an open tournament was authorized by the national amateur association several years ago, only to be withdrawn when the California association objected to the date, as interfering with its series of late fall tournaments.

The professional association also went on record in favor of holding such a tournament, even without the sanction of the U. S. L. T. A., but it is very doubtful whether many amateurs would be willing to compete in it, as it would probably eliminate them from Davis Cup play, as well as participation in the Wimbledon and French championships.

A new set of officers was elected at the meeting, with the former officers remaining in an advisory capacity. Edwin Faulkner of Philadelphia is the new president, in place of George Agutter of Forest Hills, John Cardegna of Ardsley vice-president, Ellis Klingerman of Chicago, secretary and Henry A. Geidel of Glen Cove treasurer. J. P. Allen will continue as executive secretary, and Agutter and Harry McNeil, former secretary, will also be on the executive committee as former officers. There is also a full list of sectional delegates from the various groups of professionals scattered about the United States.

Midwest A. A. U. Selects Three Cyclone Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Three coaches at Iowa State College have been selected by the Midwest A. A. U. board of appointments to act either as chairman or members of committees governing the A. A. U. in the midwest.

Swimming Coach C. E. Daubert has been appointed chairman of the swimming and watef polo committees and a member of the record committee.

Wrestling Coach Hugo Otopalik has been named as a member of the wrestling committee and Track Coach Bob Simpson has been appointed as a member of the track and field committee.

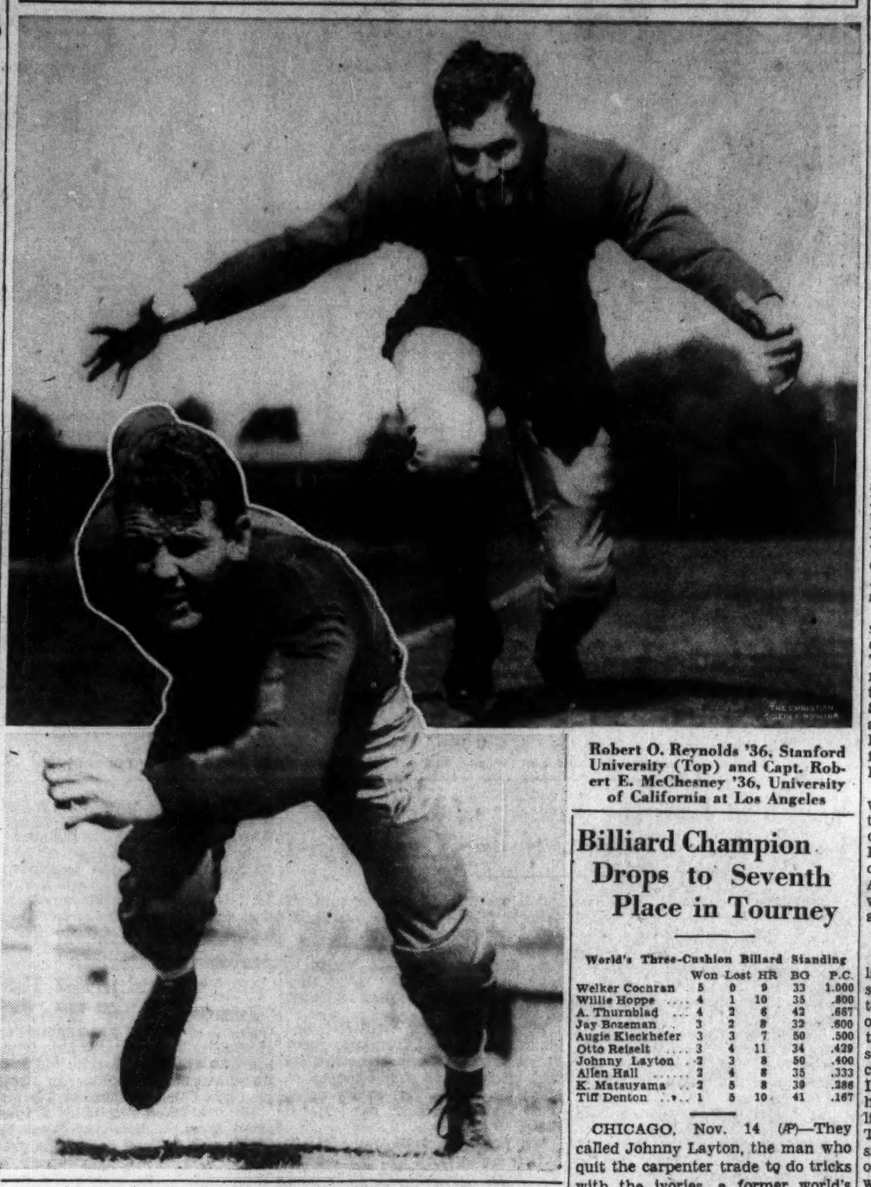
Pacific Coast Conference Football Scores

So. California		**Oregon**	
9-Montana	0	18-Gonzaga	0
19-Pacific	7	6-Utah	0
0-Illinois	19	0-California	6
7-Oregon State	13	14-Idaho	0
7-California	21	6-U. C. L. A.	33
0-Stanford	3	13-Oregon State	0
42	63	57	39
Oregon State		**California**	
31-Linfield	0	47-Calif. Aggies	0
26-Willamette	0	6-Whittier	0
7-U. C. L. A.	20	10-St. Mary's	0
33-Gonzaga	6	6-Oregon	0
13-So. California	7	6-Santa Clara	0
13-Wash. State	26	21-So. California	7
19-Portland	2	14-U. C. L. A.	2
0-Oregon	13	14-Washington	0
142	74	124	9
Stanford		**U. C. L. A.**	
35-San Jose	0	39-Utah State	0
10-San Francisco	0	20-Oregon State	7
6-U. C. L. A.	7	7-Stanford	6
6-Washington	0	33-Oregon	6
9-Santa Clara	6	2-California	14
3-So. California	0	0-So. Methodists	21
69	13	101	54
Washington State		**Washington**	
46-Puget Sound	6	14-Idaho	0
33-Willamette	0	13-Santa Clara	6
13-Montana	7	21-Wash. State	0
0-Washington	21	0-Stanford	6
26-Oregon State	13	33-Montana	0
0-Gonzaga	7	0-California	14
6-Idaho	0		
124	54	81	26
Montana		**Idaho**	
0-So. California	9	0-Washington	14
20-Montana State	0	6-Gonzaga	7
7-Wash. State	13	0-Oregon	14
7-Idaho	14	14-Montana	7
0-Washington	33	0-Wash. State	6
34	69	20	48

Open Golf Dates Advanced

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Dates for the $10,000 Miami Biltmore open golf tournament have been advanced from Dec. 15-18 to Dec. 14-17.

Pacific Coast Conference Gridiron Stars



Robert O. Reynolds '36, Stanford University (Top) and Capt. Robert E. McChesney '36, University of California at Los Angeles

Field Goal Plays Major Role

★ ★ ★

More Than Score of College Football Victories Are Attributed to Kickers

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The field goal isn't quite as obsolete an offensive football weapon this season as some old-timers, reminiscing over games of yesteryears, would have you believe. In fact, more than a score of college games have been won by the three points gained through goals from the field.

Stanford's Cardinals, Rose Bowl competitors the past two seasons, and fortunate in having an excellent booter in the husky end, Jim (Monk) Moscrip, can point to three victories gained by this route. The Cardinals outpointed Santa Clara, 9 to 6; won from Washington, 6 to 0, on a pair of goals, and last Saturday finally turned back Southern California, 3 to 0.

The Ramblers of Notre Dame needed a place kick by Marty Peters to whip Pitt's Panthers, 9 to 6, a few weeks ago.

Rice, in its opening game, downed Louisiana State, 10 to 7, with a field goal.

One of the early-season jolts came to Kansas State when little Fort Hays Teachers scored a field goal to win. All of Colgate's sleight-of-hand forwards and laterals couldn't match the field goal Holy Cross made to win, 3 to 0.

Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, beginning a new coaching job at Oklahoma, was happy to have the field goal that enabled his Sooners to drop Colorado.

Last Saturday Illinois, expected to bow to an up-and-coming Michigan team, turned in a surprise by that slender margin of the field goal.

Some of the other games that have been won with kicks from the field include Oglethorpe over Erskine, Michigan Normal over Iowa Teachers, Carroll over Ripon, Western Teachers over Eastern Teachers, Bucknell over Western Maryland, Mansfield Teachers over Bloomsburg Teachers, York over Midland, Daniel Baker over Southwestern Teachers, Akron over Kent State and Whitman over College of Idaho.

Dodgers Purchase Wright

BROOKLYN, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers, professional football team, yesterday purchased Weldon (Ted) Wright, backfield star, from Boston Redskins. Wright, a quarterback and an able runner, passer and kicker, was added to the squad to give relief to Ralph Kercheval, who has been called upon for 60 minutes of football during the past five games. The former Boston player worked out at quarterback with the Dodgers yesterday afternoon in preparation for the game here next Sunday against the Chicago Cardinals. The Dodgers at present are in second place in the eastern division of the National League.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Springfield	1	1	0	3	2	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	2	2
New Haven	0	1	1	4	5	1
Boston	0	1	1	2	3	1
Providence	0	1	0	2	2	1

Results Nov. 13

Providence 2, Springfield 2, overtime.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 2.

Return Trip Planned

VICTORIA, B. C. (Canadian Press)—Plans for another visit of a Japanese all-star British Rugby team, similar to that of 1930, were broached recently by J. J. Ketchen, president of the Canadian Rugby Union. The Dominion head is waiting word from unions other than British Columbia to determine their wishes in the matter.

Captains South Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia (Canadian Press)—Fully recovered from a recent illness, Don Bradman, outstanding Australian batsman, has been appointed captain of the South Australian cricket team. He hopes to be able to play in all matches for the Sheffield Shield, the Dominion's premier cricket competition.

Davis Cup Dates

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association today fixed July 25-27-28 as the dates for the 1936 Davis Cup challenge round. The draw among nations which will challenge Great Britain's three-year cup reign will be held Feb. 2.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT —EVES. 8:15 SHARP—
—LAST 4 TIMES—
Seats For All Performances, Mat. Sat.
KATHARINE
CORNELL
in William Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET
Florence REED — Maurice EVANS
Ralph RICHARDSON — Chas. WALDRON

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Brings the old theatre back with grace and charm."—*Manila News.*
Max Gordon presents
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome from Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILLE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSON, HELEN CHANDLER.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45th St. West of B'way

REMEMBER THE DAY
"It is a charming and beautiful play."—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS
National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'y. PEn. 6-8225
Evgs.8:40, 50c to $3. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40, 50c-$2

Billiard Champion Drops to Seventh Place in Tourney

World's Three-Cushion Billard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BO	P.C.
Welker Cochran	5	0	9	33	1.000
Willie Hoppe	4	1	10	35	.800
A. Thurnblad	4	2	6	42	.667
Jay Bozeman	3	2	8	32	.600
Augie Kieckhefer	3	3	7	50	.500
Otto Reiselt	3	4	11	34	.429
Johnny Layton	2	3	8	50	.400
Allen Hall	2	4	8	35	.333
K. Matsuyama	2	5	8	39	.286
Tiff Denton	1	5	10	41	.167

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—They called Johnny Layton, the man who quit the carpenter trade to do tricks with the ivories, a former world's three cushion billiard champion today.

The Sedalia, Mo., entry still has a mathematical chance to retain his crown, but it was very slight. He lost his third straight match to Allen Hall of St. Louis, 50 to 41, in 35 innings yesterday. The defeat sent Layton into seventh place.

Welker Cochran of San Francisco, picked as the runner-up in the pre-tournament guessing, paced the field with five straight victories. Playing great position and retrieving his mistakes with fine rallies, Cochran kept his tournament record perfect by defeating Augie Kieckhefer, Chicago veteran, 50 to 25, in 34 innings.

Willie Hoppe, another balkline star, appeared to be Cochran's chief opponent, holding second place with four victories and one setback. Hoppe meets Kieckhefer in today's feature match, while Cochran takes the day off.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., also lost an opportunity to stay in the running by losing last night to Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan, 50 to 35, in 40 innings. It was his second setback in five games, and Matsuyama's second victory in seven matches.

Kunes and Metz Score

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—Gene Kunes, the Canadian open golf champion, and Dick Metz of Chicago staged a rousing finish yesterday to land the $400 first money in the mid-south professional best-ball tournament with a score of 137 for the 36 holes. Needing a birdie and a par on the last two holes to beat out Tommy Armour and Bobby Cruickshank, who were already in with 138, the Kunes-Metz combination came through with a stout-hearted exhibition of skill. Kunes laid his tee shot on the short seventeenth within 10 feet of the cup and trickled in the downhill putt for a deuce. Willie Klein, Wheatley Hills, L. I., and Jimmie Hines, Garden City, L. I., who stuck in a flashy 65 on the first day, faded yesterday to a 74, but got third place with a total of 139. Second-place money was worth $300 and third $160.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Improving Professional Hockey Rules

THE Canadian-American Hockey League authorities are to be congratulated for having made a number of changes in their rules which, we believe, will help their championship race no little. They should also prove very satisfactory to the spectators. The most important one is the rule which states that any player loaned to that league must stay in the circuit for a period of 14 calendar days. In past years there have been times when it seemed as if players were shifting back and forth with such rapidity that it was almost impossible to keep track of them or remember what team, if any, they really belonged to. This new rule should tend to discourage this promiscuous shifting and the only improvement we could suggest would be that the period be made even longer.

The League Hires a Player

The league has also adopted the plan used by the National Hockey League of signing a player. Heretofore its players have been hired by the various clubs, but now we have the league the proud possessor of a player all its own. He is a goalie, and his duties will be to fill in on a team when its regular goalie is out of the lineup for some reason or other. The question of a spare goalie has been a serious one with the minor leagues, as they did not want to spend the money necessary to carrying a good goal tender for the few games in which he might be needed during a season. By having this league goalie around, it is expected that the various clubs will be able to meet any goal-tending emergency without weakening the strength of the team to any great extent. Both of these changes should prove popular in Can-Am circles and result in better financial returns to the clubs.

★ ★ ★

Navin and the Detroit Tigers

Frank J. Navin, late president and owner of the Detroit Tigers and vice-president of the American League, was one of the most popular men who have been connected with professional baseball. Devoting something like 33 years to the developing and handling of the Detroit team, he saw the Tigers come up from a lowly beginning to the winning of the American League pennant in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1934 and 1935. And, to cap all this, it won the world championship for its owner last October. It was way back in 1902 that Navin persuaded William Yawkey, father of the present owner of the Boston Red Sox, to join him in purchasing the Detroit team, and from that time on he was an enthusiastic baseball magnate.

A Friend to His Players

While it was not until this year that Navin fulfilled his ambition of winning a world championship, Detroit teams of the past have had many a famous player on their pay roll. Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, Wild Bill Donovan, Donie Bush, George Moriarty, the American League umpire; Harry Heilmann and Oscar Stanage are a few of those who won fame for the Tigers. And then there was the incomparable manager, Hughie Jennings. Navin was a friend of the player, and more than one of them can testify to the helpfulness which was always freely given.

No Conference Game for Bears This Week End

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
California	4	0	0	55	5	1.000
U. C. L. A.	3	0	1	62	33	.750
Wash. State	3	0	1	45	41	.750
Stanford	3	0	1	15	7	.667
Washington	3	0	2	68	27	.600
Oregon	2	0	2	33	39	.500
S. Calif.	1	0	3	23	37	.250
Oregon State	1	0	3	33	66	.250
Idaho	1	0	3	14	41	.250
Montana	0	0	4	21	69	.000

Pacific Coast Football Games

Friday, Nov. 15—Hawaii and U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles.

Saturday, Nov. 16—Washington State and Southern California at Los Angeles; Montana and Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif.; Idaho and Oregon State at Corvallis, Ore.; California and College of Pacific at Berkeley, Calif.; Oregon and Portland at Portland, Ore. Washington is idle in preparation for Oregon next week.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 14—Secure in its undefeated leadership, California steps outside of the Pacific Coast Conference this Saturday for competition. The Golden Bears, with their fourth conference victory tucked away, receive College of Pacific at Berkeley, hoping Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg has no more surprises up his sleeves.

California defeated the early season's favorite, Washington, by the decisive count of 14 to 0 last week. This put the Huskies out of the running even for a tie, as it was their second defeat. Washington State is still hoping, and it requires a victory over Southern California at Los Angeles, Saturday, while Stanford is trying to defeat Montana at Palo Alto.

With these victories counted, it will remain for Stanford, defending the crown, to deny California a clear claim by defeating the Bears at Palo Alto a week hence. This, of course, is the long way of figuring it. A California victory over Stanford would settle the whole thing without argument.

Displayed the Power

California displayed the power on land and the skill in the air which should carry it to undefeated national honors when it triumphed over Washington. John Meek, quarterback, and Henry Sparks, end, scored the touchdowns and Sparks clicked on both tries for afterpoints. In the second period Floyd Blower, halfback, standing on the 10-yard line, passed over the goal to Meek. This resulted after several line smashes following a Husky fumble of a fair catch on the 25-yard line, where the Bears recovered. In the third period California made a 40-yard advance, with Blower passing 29 yards to Sparks to score.

College of Pacific, which last week defeated Chico State, 20 to 0, may give California as stiff a battle as some of the conference teams. Stagg's boys did this last year, making the Bears content with a 7-to-6 victory.

Washington State's Cougars do not contemplate slowing up against Southern California, as the latter was beaten, 3 to 0, by Stanford last week and has now lost four consecutive games. The Cougars added the Idaho Vandals to their list of vanquished the other day, 6 to 0, but the game was not entirely satisfactory, being dominated by the Vandals, though they could not score. Washington State's touchdown, counted by Rodger Dougherty, fullback, resulted from the first play after the opening kickoff. Idaho's center, with the ball on his own 27-yard line, snapped it back to nobody and it bounded into the end zone, where Dougherty fell on it.

Trojans Held Stanford

Having defeated the Trojans, 19 to 0, last season, the Cougars see no reason for not doing it again. Southern California may point with pride, however, to holding the powerful Stanford eleven to a field-goal victory, scored in the last minute of play. Both defenses were strong, and nothing broke until Stanford leaped into scoring position with a completed pass. It was Bobby Grayson, fullback, to Keith Topping, for 11 yards. This put the ball on the Trojan 35-yard stripe. After a run advancing to the six-yard line, and another losing a yard, Monk Moscrip was called on to kick—thereby winning by his toe for three consecutive Saturdays.

Stanford should have little trouble with Montana, as other Conference teams did this season. The Grizzlies were tied, 7 to 7, by Gonzaga the other day. The Montana markers came in the third period when Szakach ran 67 yards to put the ball on the three-yard line, and two plays later Hartzell swept left end to cross the goal. Szakach converted.

Oregon State looks for a victory over Idaho, though stopped last week, 13 to 0, by Oregon. The Vandals will appear at Corvallis, Ore. If the Beavers can stop the fumbling which gave Oregon the chances for its touchdowns in the first and second periods, it may get back into scoring stride. They slightly outgained the Webfoots on total yardage, and the first downs were even at five each. Oregon State last met Idaho in 1929, winning 27 to 0.

Oregon Takes "Breather"

Oregon takes a "breather" this week with Portland, Ore., on the latter's gridiron. It was heads up football which enabled the Webfoots to defeat the Beavers. In the first period Dale LaSelle, halfback, made the first one, cutting inside tackle for one yard to score, after an advance on six plays from the 36-yard line, where the ball was obtained on a fumble. In the second quarter, a punt fumbled by the Beavers gave Oregon the ball on the former's 16-yard line, and after six plays Frank Michek, fullback, smashed three yards over center to score. Winfred Pepper, a point-kicking specialist, counted the afterpoint.

U. C. L. A. ran into a new kind of competition when it was defeated, 21 to 0, on Armistice Day by the visiting Southern Methodists. No doubt Hawaii will bring a markedly different brand tomorrow when the Islanders appear at Los Angeles.

Frank J. Navin

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (AP)—Frank J. Navin, owner of the world champion Detroit Tigers baseball club, passed on today within an hour after he fell from a horse at the Detroit Riding and Hunt Club.

College Soccer Results

Army 2, Western Maryland 2.
Seth Low 7, St. John's 1.
Yale 4, Wesleyan 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

Crimson Freshmen Face Strong Yale Eleven

COACH REGGIE ROOT of the Yale freshman football team is bringing to Boston on Saturday one of the outstanding first-year teams developed at New Haven in recent years, to meet Harvard freshmen in the objective game of the year for both teams.

One hundred and thirty-eight students reported for Yale freshman football this season, the squad including former captains of football at Roxbury, Hotchkiss and Hill schools. The squad was exceptionally strong in backfield material, and to strengthen the line, William V. Platt, former Phillips Andover back, who has been elected freshman captain, was moved to center.

There will be no special tickets sold for the Harvard-Yale freshman game. The game will be played on the freshman field while the varsity game between Harvard and New Hampshire is being played in the Stadium, and varsity game tickets, priced at $1.10 and 55 cents, will also admit to the freshman game. These tickets may be purchased at any gate.

★ ★ ★

Eli Backfield—Yale's first-team backfield in practically every game has been composed of Bud Humphrey, former Hotchkiss captain and all-state back; Al Wilson, all-state back at Episcopal High School, Sharples, W. Va.; John Miller, brother of Herb Miller, former Yale fullback, and Tony Mott, an outstanding blocking back from Worcester Academy. In recent games, Jesse Spalding 3d, whose father captained the Yale team in 1912, has been alternated with Miller. Either Miller or Spaulding has handled the kicking.

★ ★ ★

Two-Hundred Pound Tackle—Among the more prominent linemen are William E. (Bill) John Jr., former Roxbury captain, a tackle whose 218 pounds did not handicap him as a 10-second sprinter on the Roxbury track team; Linscott Tyler of Brookline High School, and Charles Miller of Andover, guards; Arthur Dyess and Bill Moody, both of Andover, and Andy Gargano of Roxbury, ends, and Scott Rumely, Exeter, at the other tackle.

★ ★ ★

Yale Freshmen Lose One Game—Exeter won the opening game of the season, 7 to 6, a game marked by ragged playing by both teams. Andover was decisively defeated in the Yale Bowl the following week, 19 to 0, and on Oct. 26 the freshmen defeated the strong Worcester Academy team, 13 to 6. Worcester, previously undefeated, included the Harvard freshman team among its vicitims.

The Worcester game with Yale was a hard and well-played game from start to finish, all scores being made in the first half. During this time the freshmen were in possession of the ball most of the time and continually threatened. Worcester's score was the result of a Yale fumble, when the ball flew out of the arms of a Yale back directly into the hands of a Worcester player, who had a clear field ahead of him for a 60-yard touchdown run.

Previous to the Worcester game, Roxbury School had been decisively beaten by a 50-to-0 score. Yale freshmen also beat the Yale jayvees, 13 to 0.

★ ★ ★

New Prices for Cubs Games—The Boston Cubs management has rescaled the entire Boston Garden for all the Canadian-American League games which will be played there this season. The prices will be the lowest ever offered for professional hockey in Boston, and will be the same for the Cubs games Sunday night as well as weekday nights. Center boxes will be priced at $1.50 and stadium center sections at $1.10. The stadium end sections will be 75 cents, the entire first balcony 55 cents and the upper balcony 25 cents.

★ ★ ★

Only One Forced Out of Play—As the season nears the end, the original Yale freshman squad of 138 has been reduced to about 33, and approximately this number will make the trip to Boston for the Harvard freshman game. There have been almost no injuries on the squad this season, Dyess, former Andover end, being the only member of the first team to be forced out of play to date.

From end to end, the line averages 186 pounds and the backfield 174 pounds. From tackle to tackle the average weight is 192 pounds.

★ ★ ★

Two-Year Effort Ended—The Bruins have ended a two-year effort to sign Woodrow (Porky) Dumart, highly promising Ontario amateur player, and the husky 18-year-old defenseman and left winger will report to the Boston Cubs here tomorrow. Dumart agreed to terms with General Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Bruins Cubs yesterday and immediately left his home in Kitchener for Boston.

President Weston Adams of the Cubs was jubilant at the success of the Boston management in getting the big boy, who scales 190 pounds and was outstanding as an amateur. He, like many other amateur defensemen in Canada, has been labeled a future Eddie Shore, but Ross and Adams discount such extravagant praises because they know that it is improbable professional hockey will soon again produce another Shore, the greatest star seen in the last 20 years of the pro game.

★ ★ ★

Debut on Sunday—Dumart may be teamed up in a new Cubs line composed entirely of former amateurs when he makes his professional debut at the Boston Garden Sunday night against the Providence Reds. Hitch felt that Porky probably would be put at left wing in the third line with Harold Johnson and Leo Lespi at right wing. All three played amateur hockey a year ago. The way in which the young Dumart develops this year will be keenly watched. Bruins as a rule never take a youngster into the National League until he has had real seasoning in rugged hockey, but if the lad makes good his promise, the Bruins have a future star in the making.

Meanwhile, the Cubs are practicing daily at the Arena, and Hitchman believes they will make a fine showing in their Sunday debut against the Reds. The Cubs are every bit as strong as a year ago when they won the league championship, but they will have much better competition than was the case then. Every team in the league has strengthened, and the games so far have been rugged matches, with heavy bodychecking and the wide open hockey that can make the game so attractive.

Present plans call for Bobby Bauer, speedy new right winger, to play in the first line Sunday, with the veteran Gene Carrigan at center and Walter Harnott at left wing. The second line will have Phil Hergeshimer at center, Bob Blake at left wing and Phil Besler at right wing. The starting defense will be Bob Davis and Bert McInenly, reserve defense last year for the Bruins, and Jack Portland and Bob McCully will spell them. Percy Jackson will be in goal.

★ ★ ★

Northeastern Elects and Awards Letters—At the annual football banquet in Hotel Lenox last evening, Northeastern University elected a captain and awarded letters to 25 gridmen, who played their part in keeping the Huskies undefeated throughout the season, which closed last Saturday. The name of the new captain will not be disclosed until the football dance Friday night at the Parker House.

The following Huskies received letters: Capt. Joseph Chruz, Henry Abbruzzese, Adolph Chaplick, George Dean, Allen Hakanson, Abert Komich, Donald Mackiernan, Gorton Morse, Lawrence Templeman, Peter Yesikenas, William Benjamin, Daniel Callahan, William Chambers, Alexander Fraser, Jay Hart, Reid Mahaffey, Robert Birchall, Zenas Bliss, James Cahill, James Colligen, Minotti DiCicco, William Hartwell, Frank Meehan, Gustav Rock and Manager Walter D. Abbott.

Special award for meritorious service went to Abraham A. Hyman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—The Technology Ski Runners' Club will hold its first meeting of the year tonight under the direction of Thomas R. Kinraide of Newton, a Massachusetts Tech varsity track star, in an effort to quicken the interest in the sport at the institute . . . In between the basketball practice and a game between teams A and B at Massachusetts Tech last night, "Smokey" Kelliher, well-known referee, explained several of the new rules which have been introduced this year to lessen whistle blowing and speed up play.

Coach Wayland Vaughan of Boston University greeted a squad of 20 candidates who reported for the varsity and freshman hockey teams . . . Paul Rowe of Arlington, who was co-captain of the Boston University hockey team last season, will be the new head coach of the freshman this season . . . B. U.'s footballers were sent through a stiff drill in mud and rain for the second time in two days at Nickerson Field, Riverside, yesterday.

Doug Nott, new Redskin player, takes over the quarterback position on the Boston professional football team . . . The Redskins have released Steve Hokuf, who will be out of pro league football for the rest of the season as none of the other league teams have taken Hokuf up on waivers . . . Hokuf played end and quarterback for three years with the Redskins . . . Weldon (Ted) Wright, Redskin quarterback, has been bought by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League.

Adam Walsh, football coach at Bowdoin, this year's college football championship team in the state of Maine, and Malcolm E. Morrell, director of athletics at Bowdoin, will be the principal speakers at a rally of the Bowdoin Club of Boston tomorrow night at the University Club . . . Abbott Spear, secretary of the Bowdoin Club of Boston, announces that through the courtesy of the Tufts authorities refreshments will be served for Bowdoin alumni and their friends in the Tufts Gymnasium after the Tufts-Bowdoin football game Saturday.

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Conservative Element Wins In Two Argentine Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Exceptoffing unless "suitable measures" for minor clashes the elections in the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires and Cordoba passed off quietly with a triumph for the National Democrats, the party that is to all intents and purposes Conservative.

Generally speaking, the result was contrary to expectations, as an overwhelming Radical victory had been predicted. Whether the failure of the opposition was due to the rain on voting day which, undoubtedly, dampened the ardor of the electorate, or to the influence of the National Democrats in power at the time, remains to be elucidated.

According to all accounts which have trickled over the Andes, the election campaign was a fierce one, waged with a fine disregard for democratic precepts and included several shooting affrays with the wholesale impounding of enrollment books, and other time-worn methods of squelching the opposition.

Ruling Since 1930

The National Democrats (or Conservatives as they might well be called) have been ruling the political roost since 1930, and there is no doubt that they have been "seeing Red" for the last year or so. "Seeing Red" in Argentina means that an inevitable and overwhelming Radical party victory was described in the press and elsewhere as a foregone conclusion.

Secret Voting Law

Ever since the passage of the secret voting law 20 years ago Argentina has been definitely Radical. For a short period at the time of Irigoyen's overthrow there was a revolt against the Left (though the reaction was not necessarily pro-Conservative in character), but the vast majority of voters soon returned to Radical allegiance.

The arbitrary measures taken by the Uriburu regime have prevented the Radicals from regaining power up to date, but unless present President Justo is prepared to follow this repressive program, there are many political observers who consider that the Radicals are bound to get back.

Foreigners and nonpolitical Argentines do not favor the Radicals as a rule, but many have a sneaking sympathy for them on account of the way they have been treated by their political opponents. At all events, there is no denying the fact that they have good reason to be exasperated. This exasperation was reflected in the conduct of the recent provincial elections and may be even more evident in the impending general election campaign.

Automobile Price For 'Horse' Lowers 75 P. C. in 10 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A pound of automobile today is worth 23 cents retail, as compared with 41 cents in 1925, or a drop of 44 per cent over the 10 years.

This, of course, is a new way of estimating motorcar values, but according to the statisticians of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, the striking changes in the vehicle of today make conventional treatment of the increase in value of the car buyer's dollar in the decade impossible. So they computed on the basis of weight, horsepower and size, and however unusual the terms of the findings, they harmonize in showing that the automobile has come down in real price in the last 10 years more than almost any other major commodity.

Thus, turning to horsepower, the figures show that when a man bought an automobile in 1925, he paid an average price of $31.50 a "horse," but today the price is $7.80. This means a decline of 75 per cent. Or, using the wheelbase as the standard, they find that, where 10 years ago, the average price of automobile transportation was $9.60 an inch, today it is $5.90, or a decrease of 39 per cent.

The downward trend of the price is still continuing, the report states, and the assertion is made that "while new machines and processes have steadily cut out costly man-power operations, the addition of new features of equipment and design has required the employment of more men in new operations."

League Seeking United Action For Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

faith in her and who would be dedicated to terrible reprisals and revenge should the Italian protection be ended.

The Covenant article referred to has to do with mandatories. Referring to former colonial possessions that have ceased to be under the sovereignty of their former masters it is stated that to these peoples "should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization."

Suggests Mandate

The article then sets forth that "the best method of giving practical effect to this principle" is to entrust the care of such peoples "to advanced nations, who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position" can best undertake such responsibility, and that "this tutelage should be exercised . . . as mandatories on behalf of the League."

If it means anything this reference to Article XXII would appear to mean that Italy asks for a League mandate over regions which it claims to have liberated and wherein she asserts she is being welcomed. It is asked: Is this a definite indication of settlement demanded by Italy which does not imply annexation but a mandate under the League for policing and administering the exterior provinces of Ethiopia to the north and east, from Tigré to Ogaden.

It Might Have Been

Probably had this demand been made earlier it might at least have furnished the basis for negotiations at Paris in August or at Geneva in September. Some observers think both the Franco-British proposals of the Committee of Five were flexible enough for special control of these regions by Italy to have been included, in addition to the offer of League advisers to the central authorities at Addis Ababa. But subsequent military operations have made it harder to meet the Italian case.

Nevertheless, particularly in French circles, it is still believed that some plan on these lines can be worked out by Britain and France, which the League and the Ethiopian Government, in the interests of peace, will be willing to accept.

It should be observed that if Italy has a mandate in mind she will not want to leave the League.

Funds Left to Aid Girard Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 — Another boy who received his education in Girard College, established in 1848 by the Philadelphia merchant, Stephen Girard, has remembered his years there with gratitude, and has expressed this gratitude in a way which will benefit other boys following in his footsteps.

John R. Neison, who passed on a year ago, graduated from the college in 1880. He has left a substantial part of his $400,000 estate to establish a fund for assisting other Girard College boys, it has just been announced at a monthly meeting of the directors of the board of city trusts.

The fund, he specified, is to be used "to aid and assist graduates of Girard College to acquire higher education and learning, and to help graduates of Girard College when they are in need."

Mr. Neison began to work for the Ajax Metal Company two years after his graduation, and eventually became its treasurer and chairman of the board.

The value of the estate administered for the maintenance of Girard College itself is now about $87,000,000. More than 13,000 boys have passed through it since its establishment.

Anti-Long Leader Enters Contest for Senate Seat

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 14 (AP) —Frank J. Looney, veteran Shreveport attorney and opponent of the late Huey Long regime in Louisiana, yesterday forced Gov. O. K. Allen, principal aide of Long, into a primary race next Jan. 21 to name a successor to Long for his unfinished term in the United States Senate.

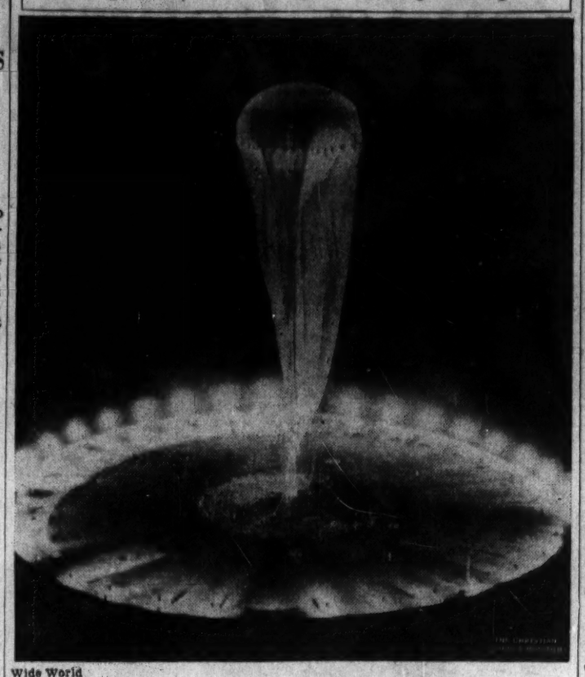
Mr. Looney, in Shreveport, said he had mailed the necessary papers to Baton Rouge to qualify as the Governor's opponent for the seat. The term to which Long was elected expires in January, 1937.

Richmond Plants Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—More than 7,000,000 trees, shrubs and vines will be planted in the State of Virginia within the next five months under the supervision of the soil conservation service, it has been announced here. The planting will be done on badly eroded and wornout land which is not suitable for cultivation.

Lights On at Early Morning Rising



Wide World

Explorer II at Anchor
Scene on Field Before Stratosphere Ascent

Could Have Climbed Higher, Stratosphere Pilot Declares

By Capt. Orvil A. Anderson
Pilot of the Stratosphere Balloon, Explorer II
(Written for the Associated Press)
Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press

KIMBALL, S. D., Nov. 14 — The third stratosphere balloon flight sponsored by the United States Army and the National Geographic Society, as far as Capt. Albert W. Stevens and I were able to tell, was a success in every way.

We cleared the rim of the bowl by about 30 feet. We had to take off in the direction of the highest cliffs. We left about 800 pounds light, this being necessary because we had a northwest wind running at the take-off and the balloon had to be shot into the air pretty fast.

This was the toughest spot of our flight. After reaching an altitude of about 15,000 feet, I slowed our rate of ascent so that Captain Stevens could rig the instruments which trailed underneath the gondola ropes. After we had both returned to the gondola, we sealed the ports and started up again.

Climbing Speed Retarded

We then started what instruments were not already in operation, including our air purifier. Captain Stevens kept an eye on all the instruments, while I watched navigation, trying to maintain an ascent of 400 feet a minute. As the balloon approached the height at which the bag was fully expanded I slowed the climb to 200 feet a minute in order to avoid strain.

We reached 73,000 feet four hours after our take-off. As this was the approximate height desired, I stopped the balloon and maintained that altitude for an hour and forty minutes, starting down at 12:30 p. m.

At the peak of our flight we were hovering over the Niobrara River in northern Nebraska.

No Stars Visible

I attempted to pick out stars in the heavens, but was unable to see any. The moon was not out yet. The sky was a dark blue, tinged with purple.

Beneath us, nearly 14 miles away, the earth lost much of its detail and the horizon was an indistinct blur. Railroads and highways were scarcely visible. Only rivers, towns and small checker board design of farms could be seen.

The instruments were all working perfectly. The balloon functioned properly, and everything went on schedule.

Balloon Starts Descent

Valving (releasing gas) to begin our descent, we slipped down through the stratosphere to 25,000 feet before we began to toss over ballast.

From 16,000 feet to the ground we let drop some 2000 pounds of ballast. Excess cargo was dropped with parachutes. At 15,000 feet we picked out a suitable landing area, but maintained our descent at about 500 feet a minute.

At 1500 feet I tossed overboard the last battery and began paying out 40 pound sacks of lead dust. In this manner the balloon's drop was slowed to 100 feet and then to 50 feet a minute.

Drag Rope Ignored

As we approached the landing site I dropped a drag rope, but motorists who were following us did not understand that we wanted them to act as an anchor by grabbing the rope. We were then traveling about 11 miles an hour.

Abandoning the attempt to land the balloon without deflating the bag, I let it settle to within two feet of the ground, when I pulled the rip cord, releasing all the gas from the bag instantaneously.

British Voters Ride in State

(Continued from Page 1)

cars. Arriving at the gate of the polling house they find other courteous helpers ready to conduct them to the door of the room within which the votes are actually recorded. There is a net of opposition workers similarly engaged on behalf of other political groups.

Must Be on Lists

When the voter, thus carefully shielded, enters the polling room, he or she is taken by a Government official to a desk where name and address are asked for and compared with a list for the locality, to see that none else has already voted under a similar designation.

The voter is then given a slip of paper bearing the names of the competing candidates. Against one of these names a pencil mark has to be made. This is done behind a screen so as to be entirely secret, the paper being then folded up by the voter and dropped into a slot in a box on the table of the official in charge.

Polling goes on ordinarily from about 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. After this the voting papers are collected and counted under the eye of a Government official and representatives of the candidates. The candidate with most marks against his or her name is of course declared to be elected.

Valedictory Speeches

Victors and vanquished then shake hands with one another in view of as many persons as possible. Valedictory speeches are made and the election is over until next time.

A general election means the choosing by an electorate comprising about 31,000,000 voters—being practically the entire adult population of the United Kingdom—of 615 persons to represent them in the House of Commons. The method of election varies in only a limited number of cases from that here described.

Every man and every woman of British birth who is over 21 years of age and not either a member of the House of Lords, a criminal serving a sentence or an inmate of a mental home, is entitled to exercise the franchise. No property or residential qualification is required.

Limit of Five Years

Every general election has to be held within five years of the last one, but the Prime Minister of the day can call one sooner, at any time, if he likes to do so. This ability has often proved a valuable weapon in the hands of the first minister of the Crown for keeping in order his followers. For those who have once got into the House of Commons are not as a rule anxious to incur the trouble, uncertainty and expense of re-submitting themselves to the electorate.

Polling takes place simultaneously in every area entitled to send a member to Parliament. The date of the polling is ordinarily 17 days after the issue of a proclamation by the Government instructing a local authority in each area to hold an election. Nomination of candidates takes place eight days after the issue of the proclamation.

The number of the voters in an average constituency in Britain is about 50,000.

Alaska Urges Search For New Gold Fields

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 14 (AP) — Alaska wants more prospectors to find more gold although it has shipped out nearly $15,000,000 in mineral wealth this year.

"Mining activity has been good this season, on the whole," B. D. Stewart, Territorial Commissioner of Mines said yesterday, "but work has been largely confined to properties already in operation. There has been a distressing lack of search for new finds in new areas."

British Opposition Questioned Extent of Recovery in Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14 — Phenomenal improvement in British trade during the four years that the National Government has been in office has been claimed and denied with equal vehemence by opposing parties in the parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom.

Polling today has been under auspices of favorable trade returns, showing October exports the best since 1930, while the steel output has been exceeded only once. General imports in the last 10 months at £612,000,000 were £7,000,000 more than in the corresponding period last year, the chief advance being in food and partially manufactured articles. Exports at £351,000,000 showed an increase of £26,000,000, the chief improvement being in home manufactures.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer for the National Government, in opening his election campaign in the City of London on Oct. 30, averred that the improvement had been so big as almost to constitute a miracle.

Viscount Snowden for the Opposition in a radiocast address just before Mr. Chamberlain's speech, indicated that the contrary was the case.

Comparison of Exports

Sir John Simon, Home Minister, offered evidence in support of Mr. Chamberlain's claim. While the volume of world trade in 1934, Sir John said, was only 3 per cent more than in 1933, the exports of United Kingdom goods increased in volume by 7 per cent—more than twice as much.

"If you compare the value of exports in the peak year 1929, before the world depression, with the extent of the recovery in 1934, after the depression," Sir John continued, "the exports of France, Germany, Italy and the United States were only 35 per cent of their 1929 figure; our recovery is already 54 per cent. In 1934 industrial production in the United Kingdom was only 1 per cent below the 1929 figure—in France it was 29 per cent lower, in Germany 17 per cent lower, in the United States 34 per cent lower. Indeed during the first six months of this year our industrial production was actually 5 per cent higher than in 1929, while in other countries it has continued substantially lower—in France 33 per cent lower, in the United States 26 per cent lower."

Data on Manufacturing

Lord Snowden's case, the Monitor understands, is based upon such statistics as those recently issued by the League of Nations Information Section. These statistics show Britain as standing only tenth among the nations of the world where manufacturing activity is concerned.

Taking the 1929 level of manufacturing activity as 100, this authority says, the position in June, 1935, or nearest available date, was as follows: Russia, 260; Japan, 143; Chile, 124; Roumania, 122; Greece, 120; Denmark, 120; Norway, 111; Sweden, 109; Finland, 107; Britain, 104; Italy, 94; Germany, 94; Spain, 84; Austria, 77; Belgium, 73; United States, 72; Czechoslovakia, 68; Poland, 68; Netherlands, 67; France, 66.

No one seems to deny the accuracy of either of these apparently contradictory sets of figures. It may be not impossible to reconcile them however, if it be remembered that the 1929 level represented relative depression in Britain as compared with prosperity in the United States and some other countries.

Extent of Recovery

This is brought out in various reports. One of these reports has been issued by the British Association (Britain in Depression, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London, 1935), under the editorship of Prof. J. Harry Jones. Professor Jones says that in the years 1924-29, although British industry and trade improved, nevertheless recovery was "merely partial."

In the United States this was not the case. This is shown in the League of Nations World Economic Survey for 1931-32. This survey says: "The years 1925-29 were, on the whole, years of considerable and widespread prosperity . . . the United States of America became the dominant creditor country of the world. On the other hand, the countries of western Europe . . . found themselves with diminished resources and impaired credit."

The latest Bulletin of Statistics issued by the League of Nations shows that whereas between 1927 and 1929, production in the United States increased by 11.7 per cent, in Britain the corresponding rise was only 4.8 per cent. In other words, the United States in 1929 was at the top of a much higher peak of prosperity than was the case with Britain.

It follows that conclusions are liable to be misleading if based upon the extent of recovery dating from 1929. This is because a depressed country has obviously much further to improve than has a prosperous one in order to regain comparable normality.

Relative Positions

In 1932 the position was reversed. In that year Britain was holding its own while the United States trade was depressed. For example, the relative positions as regards production in 1932 were Britain 88.4; United States 57.7.

Trade since 1932 has improved in both countries. Production has gone up by about 40 per cent in the United States and by nearly 30 per cent in Britain. Taking the 1932 position as basis therefore, it would be as possible to claim precedence for the United States recovery over that of Britain, as to make a similar boast on Britain's behalf, on the strength of what may have been the case in 1929.

The fact is Britain in some respects leads the world in trade recovery. In others it stands far down the series of successes. Much the same holds good of the United States. Both are doing much better than they were. But contradictions arise if endeavor be made to measure the success of one against that of the other.

Tangier Enters On New Control Period

(Continued from Page 1)

plained by its traditional policy of keeping the sea lanes open to India.

Yet Tangier has declined in strategic importance, and has been prevented from developing commercially in the course of international rivalries there.

Renewal of the 1923 statute means continuance of rule by an administrator and his assistants, named by the legislative assembly of 26 members representing the powers in Tangier and the Moorish and Jewish population. A committee of control has power to veto acts of the legislative assembly.

Committee of Control

This committee is composed of all powers, except former enemies of the Allies in the World War, who signed the Algeciras Act of 1906. Under that act the status of Tangier was regularized, provision was made for organizing a police force, and control of customs passed into European hands.

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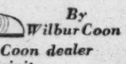
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Career in Clothes

A Store Stylist May Realize Her Dreams

IN TRYING to determine how to prepare yourself for a career that is congenial to you and also offers a worth-while future, you may realize very quickly that your strongest inclination is to work with clothing.

You find, perhaps, that you cannot go past a big store window without stopping to notice the varying styles, the new materials, the mode of display and the appeal it makes to onlookers from the street. You may be unlike many of your companions who look only at the garments or accessories suitable for themselves, and that they long to possess.

You take a longer view of window displays or of counters heaped high with salable things. To you the vast merchandising marts you visit and the numerous small retail places you pass from day to day bring a picture of the whole world being clothed. You feel a personal regret when you see someone judge her own needs badly and look poorly when she appears in her latest "buy." You enjoy the good taste and thoughtful buying evident in another person's attire. The clothing of another may jar you because you recognize its shoddiness and evidence of sweat-shop work.

Natural Good Taste

Perhaps you have an innate sense of lovely dress. It may be that your whole outlay for your latest simple costume has been very little in the matter of cash, but you are happy about it because each part of the entire ensemble fits in with your whole dress scheme.

You long, perhaps, with a keen and kindly desire to tell people who seem to be careless about dress what they should buy—to forecast the trend of styles to them so they will exchange their dollars for things that will really give them joy and satisfaction and help them to appear as they should.

Have you ever thought that you may go on with your dream of such service to others until it becomes a glad reality? Stores today are employing stylists to do these very things. A stylist forecasts the future styles the market should be able to supply; helps patrons choose wisely from a store's vast resources; puts on fashion shows that give actual examples, on living models of just what a cleverly striped material will do to modify the effect of a stout figure or how an evening dress of a certain length will make a short person appear taller.

Fashion Shows

These stylists go far in their work. They can, if they are clever, extend their field amazingly. They can compose radio skits that will bring before the vast radio public the trend in styles, the value of certain materials and the costumes to choose for a sunny winter beach in the South.

A store stylist can arrange fashion shows that include all kinds of styles for all ages. She must choose her living models with a thoughtful knowledge of the one who will wear each particular dress so that it will appeal to all persons bearing some resemblance to the coloring, the height and the type of girl, woman or child who appears in it on the stage.

A Good Background

But you ask, what are the requirements for such a job? What preparation would I have to make? What course should I take?

You should have a thorpugh knowledge of textiles, of period clothing, of the care of clothing, of the cutting and fitting of garments, and of the basic points of store salesmanship.

Your best chance may come if you have had a good Home Economics course and some experience in direct contact with buyers and salespeople in a well organized store. You can get this if you are alert and willing to work for little or nothing while you are taking this practical working course.

Do not think that this work will lead you into a job where your leisure moments will be free and far away from your employment. If you come to occupy a high post in this line of work, you will find your thoughts and your attention will be constantly revolving around the next style move.

Style Forecasts

You will be "Cotton Week" conscious with a filmy thought picture of a darling little parade of youngsters you will stage, with children dressed in ironless sunsuits or in perky permanent-finished organdies or even in soft woolly pajamas for out-of-door cold weather sleeping.

You will go to the big market centers to make weighty decisions that will affect your employer's future. You will choose of lovely silks and laces and cottons the materials that will be right for the coming fashions, long before your buying public knows the next style trend.

And you will become, if you care enough about responsibility, to work untiringly for it, a dependable employee that the store finds indispensable in this day of changing styles in attire and of patrons who demand of their special buying mart the assurance that they are spending their dollars for what they will eventually need in their wardrobes.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

[These articles, describing the background and information necessary for careers in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]

Philip D. Gendreau, New York

Silver Cascade at the Foot of Mt. Washington, New Hampshire; Caught by a Camera Before Jack Frost's Icy Fingers Weave Their Spell

Dogrel Goes Abroad

By Pearl Strachan

Dogrel, the little wooden dog who wore an umbrella for a cloak, was bought by Felicia and her aunt in a Boston department store just as our story opened. After journeying to New York in a sleeper and spending a day seeing strange sights in Chinatown, Dogrel found himself swinging from Felicia's wrist as she and her aunt went on board the steamship Frollico. A week later they landed at Havre, France, and traveled to Paris, where Dogrel had quite a shock when he was refused admittance to the Louvre when Felicia went there to see the interesting exhibits.

Chapter Three

DOGREL enjoyed Paris. Even when it was too sunny for Felicia to take him out, life was jolly.

Being attached to an umbrella had its limitations, but he did travel extensively, and during the rather long days in a hotel bedroom, he would say to himself, "Well, if I were a china dog I'd be sitting all day on a mantel shelf; if I were a picture-book dog I'd never leave the nursery; and if I were a rug dog people would walk over me. It's rather nice to be myself."

It was very pleasant every morning to see the French maid come in with steaming chocolate and crusty brown rolls, to listen to her rapid chatter, in her own tongue, as she drew back the heavy flowered curtains, and to learn what Felicia and her aunt were planning for the day. It amused him in the evening to watch them counting over a lapful of coins.

Across the Channel

"I think dimes and nickels and quarters are much simpler than all these ten-franc, two-franc, one-franc, fifty-centime, ten-centime, and five-centime, and goodness-knows-what-else pieces," Felicia would sigh. One night when she said that, her aunt replied, "Cheer up, you won't be counting them much longer, for tomorrow we shall be changing our French money into English shillings, florins, sixpences, threepenny-bits and great copper pennies the size of a silver half-dollar."

"Hm!" thought Dogrel, "so we're off again, and this time to England." What was it he had heard about England? There was something in his past that the name brought alive.

Ah, he remembered—it was during his very early youth, in the Boston department store. A parrot-umbrella had come to have its neck restored. A talkative creature, Dogrel recalled, but a mine of information and very clever at repeating verbatim what he had heard people say.

When Dogrel was picked up the next morning by the "garçon" who fetched the luggage, and thrust into a waiting taxicab, he felt so pleased it was all he could do not to pop open and spread himself out.

"Silly thing!" he said sharply to himself. "Have you *no* dignity, no *poise!*" And he was a gentleman the rest of the way.

No one who saw him at Calais, as he was taken aboard the little channel steamer, or at Dover, when he landed on the English coast, would have ever imagined what feelings bubbled beneath his well-bred exterior.

Another train ride, lasting two hours, brought them to London, and in London, Dogrel began an adventure which he will remember to the end of his days. It was the most wonderful adventure he ever experienced. It was not a sudden one, like falling down a rabbit-hole or being run after by a giant. It was led up to by a number of events.

London Types

First there was the walking about, with Felicia and her aunt, through the lovely parks, all over the soft grass of Kew Gardens, and through all kinds of interesting streets—broad, fashionable thoroughfares as well as narrow, crooked little alleys full of history.

One day they went out without him. Esther, the chamber-maid, saw him when she went in to make the beds, and she called downstairs: " 'erbert, 'as the American lidy gawn out?"

She evidently received an affirmative answer, for she sighed and said, "Their smart 'ats 'll get rined on, it's a shime!" He liked Esther. She had good sense. He felt sure she would not allow Felicia and her aunt to leave him behind again.

Soon he knew London better than any other city in the world. He knew all the drawings of the artist who worked on the pavement at the corner of Bayswater Road. By the amount of purple or green or yellow crayon that remained, he could tell whether the picture was a portrayal of a ship at sea, a plate of ham and eggs, the Jubilee procession, or an aspidistra in a pot.

He knew, by the type of the person he saw buying violets from the flower woman, whether she would say, "Gawblessyer, I'm a lone widder," or "Better tike the lot for a tanner, mum."

One morning, soon after breakfast, he was carried onto a bus, and rode on the front seat, on top, all the way to the Strand, "Charing Cross!" called the conductor, and they descended, taking care to "hold tight," as they were warned.

Opposite the railway station they could see an imposing modern hotel building. "There," said Felicia's aunt, "is the spot where the Golden Cross once stood."

"Why, that's where David Copperfield stayed," replied Felicia. Her eyes glowed, and so did Dogrel's, as they turned into a narrow lane, and soon found themselves in a muddy yard roofed over with blackened buildings of great age. Felicia had a firm grip on Dogrel's neck:

"We are going under the Adelphi arches," her aunt murmured, as they stepped over a puddle and breathed in the damp, close atmosphere. Dogrel sighed for joy. During their travels he had heard Felicia reading "David Copperfield" aloud. He had a wonderful memory for things he liked. He recalled a passage concerning David's boyhood, soon after he had gone to London to earn his living in a bottle warehouse, pasting on labels. It read:

"I was fond of wandering about the Adelphi, because it was a mysterious place, with those dark arches. I see myself emerging one evening from some of these arches, on a little the public-house close to the river, with an open space before it, where some coal-heavers were dancing; to look at whom I sat down on a bench. I wonder what they thought of me! I was such a child, and so little. . . ."

"You remember," Felicia's aunt broke in upon his reverie, "Dickens was writing about his own childhood in 'David Copperfield.' we are not far from the place where the author, as a little boy, worked in a blacking factory.

"The factory is no longer there; in fact, the whole district has changed a good deal since Dickens wrote about it, but the old stone arches are still the same, and we can still find the terrace where there is a sudden pause in the roar of traffic, and the many sounds become so deadened that the change is like putting cotton in the ears, or having the head thickly muffled,' as Dickens described it in 'Little Dorrit.'"

"Isn't 'The Old Curiosity Shop' near here, Auntie?" Felicia asked.

"Well, there is a shop by that name in Portsmouth Street, and many tourists go there thinking they are visiting the home of Little Nell, but it is not the place Dickens wrote about," said her aunt. "That was at the corner of Green Street and Castle Street, now Charing Cross Road, and it was lost sight of, probably torn down, long ago."

"I like doing this," said Felicia, squeezing Dogrel's head.

"Tomorrow," her aunt continued, "we will go to see Mr. Edwards, at 48 Doughty Street."

"Doughty Street—Doughty Street?" mused Dogrel, and he kept very still. Adventure—great adventure—had just begun.

[To be continued next Thursday]

Recreation in an Art Gallery

"NOW, let me get this straight," said Henry, incredulously. Henry is very tall and thin, and he likes to exaggerate things to make them seem dramatic. "You mean that you actually want us to spend the afternoon with you in the museum?"

"Yes," said William firmly.

Henry put his hand to his forehead. "The man must be talking in his sleep," he said, helplessly looking at Ruth.

"William," asked Ruth, "is anything bothering you?"

"No," William answered seriously, "and I want a hearing before you two 'go off like that."

"Hear! Hear!" said Henry sarcastically.

"Henry, keep quiet," Ruth suggested coldly.

"I listened to you," William insisted. "You're not being fair to me if you won't even listen to me."

"Go on, William," said Ruth. "But you'd better make it good."

"Well," said William deliberately. "Henry wants to go to the movies. His reasons are: first, that the afternoon is not very pleasant, and we should avoid staying out more than we must; second, that it will not cost as much as if we go to the theater—which Ruth wants to do; third, that we will get three hours of entertainment.

William Wins a Point

"Now, in my proposition I don't intend to discuss those first two points of his with you; they are self evident. But as to the third—the entertainment—if you care to come with me this afternoon, I'll guarantee to entertain you thoroughly by taking you to look at pictures in an art gallery.

"More than that, the interest I think you will find there will last much longer than just a few hours—which is more than can usually be said for an afternoon spent at a motion picture.

"Memories of a particular picture that you've seen in a gallery will often return to entertain you at a dull time or to divert you, perhaps, at a time of suspense when you particularly need a new train of thought.

"You will enjoy all over again the satisfying composition with its various forms and contours, the color contrasts, the richness of the deep tones or the brilliancy of others. How often do motion pictures leave such memories with you?

"When we look at a fine piece of art properly, it impresses itself upon us deeply in this way because of the intense and devoted thought that the artist has put into the creation of it."

"Well," said Ruth after a moment, "I'll go with you — but only as an experiment.

"I might as well go, too," Henry agreed, "but I want to tell you now that it's much against my better judgment."

"We'll go in my car," said William. On the way over he asked:

"Why are you two so set against going?" There was a few moments of bitter silence.

On the Way Over

"It's such a bore!" Ruth cried. "We have to go from school ever so often, and we go through the galleries looking at musty old statues and paintings. It's just a waste of time as far as I'm concerned."

"Me, too," said Henry, idiomatically, "I never get anything out of going through those galleries."

"I should think not," William agreed, "I don't see how you could."

"You don't, eh?" Henry asked skeptically, looking very astonished.

"No," answered William, "no one can possibly get anything out of going through a museum in one afternoon, or even through a single gallery—one single room, perhaps. But you really ought to confine yourself to three or four pictures."

"Spend a whole afternoon looking at four pictures?" inquired Ruth incredulously.

"Certainly, if you want really to understand them," insisted William. "After all, an artist gives years of his life to gain the understanding and experience he puts into his work, and sometimes he spends years of thought on one picture. You can't expect to get all that in a few minutes in a casual glance as you walk quickly on to the next picture."

"But suppose we don't even want to get it?" Henry asked petulantly from the back seat.

"Well, I'll tell you, Henry," William answered patiently. "Just try it once; you may find it more diverting than you expect. Here's an idea for you to think over.

"Every really good artsit has his own world, just as we all have, each in his own mind. And because most of these artists were really great men, their worlds are pretty interesting places; often much different from the worlds in which we live. These great artists, through their paintings, take people into their worlds and show them what they are like. Do you understand what I mean?"

Something to Think About

"I think that I do," said Ruth reflectively. But Henry refused to be so easily thawed.

"Go on," he invited coldly.

"The point I wish to make," William continued, "is that if you can't get into the world of any of the great artists and find out for yourself what an exciting place it is—if you can't find any of their pictures interesting, then there is a vast field of thought that is closed to you."

Henry said nothing but looked thoughtful.

"There may be something in what you say," Ruth admitted slowly. "And today we are going to find out just how to get into the world to which a painting is a key, are we?"

"Something like that," William agreed, "have you any definite ideas as to what you'd like to see?"

"Not Egyptian," said Ruth.

"Nor Japanese," added Henry from the back.

"We'll have to work back to them," admitted William, "shall we start in the nineteenth century? Degas? Or Monet?"

"They sound interesting," said Ruth.

"I'll be better able to tell you when we are coming out," said Henry, as they drew up to the curb.

JOSEPH CARTER

WILLIAM, an enthusiastic student of art, invites Ruth and Henry to visit a picture gallery with him. He assures them that art has real entertainment possibilities and may even challenge their interest in motion pictures.

They are skeptical; but William offers to prove his argument by taking them to a gallery and showing them how to look at pictures. The results of their visit will be told in an article next week.

Our Mail Bag

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

I am thirteen, and am attending a college in a suburb of Sydney. My hobbies of collection are: foreign stamps, matchbrands, and foreign coins. I would like to correspond with anyone, in any part of the world, interested in any of these collections.

I like swimming also, and go in nearly every day, because there is a pool at my college.

Horse-riding is another of my favorite hobbies, although I do not get very much of it. Gordon A.

Cadiz, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Is there room in the Mail Bag for my name? I am 17 years old and especially interested in sketching and painting; but close after come birds, animals, gardens, houses, movie stars, home economics, and books.

I should be glad to correspond in English with anyone in any foreign country. I already have several correspondents in the United States.

Marjorie D.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Editor:

I am interested in receiving letters from people of my age from foreign countries or from America. I am especially interested in Italy. My age is 18 years. My interests are music, singing and collecting autographs. Venice is the city I'm most interested in—that is in Italy.

Olive S.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Priscilla B. W. (13), Winthrop, Mass. Interested to write to girls her own age in Holland and Africa especially.

Betty P. (13), Melbourne, Australia. Interested in exchanging stamps with any girl her own age from anywhere except America and Australia.

Marie E. H. (13), Topeka, Kan. Interested in art and music; also sports.

Marion S. (13), Gretna, Manitoba. Interested in outdoor sports and stamp exchanging; also making friendship quilt. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries, especially China, Japan, and India.

Boys

Cyrus C. (11), Sowerby Bridge, Yorks, Eng. Wishes to make friends with a boy in the United States by correspondence.

George K. (12), Chicago, Ill. Wishes to tell some boy about Chicago.

Robert W. (12), Chicago, Ill. Would like to hear from a boy in Japan, telling about the way he dresses and the way he lives.

William O. (12), Chicago, Ill. Wishes to write to a boy in India.

Albert G., Chicago, Ill. Interested in stamp collecting, music, etc., and would like especially to correspond with boys in England, France, Germany, Australia, and Egypt.

David K. (13), Chicago, Ill. Would like to know what an American boy in China would say about China.

Robert B. (14), Omaha, Neb. Interested in electricity and would like to hear from a boy interested in that subject.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Making Words Come Alive

"HERE we are, Grandfather; let's start with Mother. I want to see if her report is as good as ours were," said Jane as the group gathered for their usual discussion on the origins of words.

"We'll soon find out," said Grandfather.

"I wove mine into a story," began Mother, "about a house I know. Once upon a time in the garden surrounding this house, the flowers were heard talking to each other.

"'I was named for Dahl, the Swedish botanist,' said the dahlia. And the magnolia said, 'My name came from a French botanist, Pierre Magon, who lived way back in the seventeenth century.' Then spoke up the wistaria, 'Mine is a real American name, that of Caspar Wistar, born in 1761. He was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania.'

"The house overheard this conversation and said, 'Speaking of famous sources, the wood of which I am made was called "lumber" because long ago in Italy the Lombards were bankers. They lent money and took all kinds of things as pledges.

"'Many people did not repay the loans, and the Lombards kept the furniture and other things stored in rooms which people called "the Lombard rooms," then "lumber rooms," and the meaning changed gradually until in America we call the wood of which rooms are built, "lumber."'

"'That's a very interesting story,' agreed the flowers.

A Silhouette Speaks

"Just then they heard a voice calling through the open window. It was the silhouette that hung near the fireplace, and it said, 'Don't forget me when you are speaking of famous people.'

"'Where did you get your name?' they asked politely.

"The silhouette answered, 'As you have never seen me clearly, I'll explain that I am a sort of shadow picture. Someone drew an outline from a shadow, and then filled it in with black.

"'To go back to the beginning—in the 18th century there lived in France a man named Etienne de Silhouette. He held many important positions in the government and was very unpopular because he taxed the nobles so heavily. Because of heavy taxes they had to simplify their way of living. "Silhouette" came to mean anything reduced to its simplest form.'

"'That's a good story,' said the flowers, 'but there is the curfew bell; we must go to sleep.'

"'Being French, I can explain the origin of "curfew,"' said the silhouette. 'It began with the words "couvrir" and "feu"—"cover" and "fire." A police order required that fires be covered and lights put out at the tolling of a bell—the curfew.'

"'How interesting!' yawned the flowers; 'Goodnight.'"

"Well, we are not yawning, Mother, so tell us another story," pleaded Jim.

Salt Money

"No, it is your father's turn now."

So father began, "Well, my dears, I'm no good at fairy tales, but I chose some practical words. 'Salary' is important when one has a family like mine! Years ago the Roman soldiers were given money with which to buy salt. As 'salarium' is Latin for 'salt,' 'salary' came to mean pay for services.

"Another Latin word is 'calculus,' a pebble or stone. Pebbles were used in reckoning,' and that was later called 'calculating.'

"I think all school children are interested in pens and paper. The first pens were quills sharpened to a point, and 'penna,' the name for feather, has been shortened to 'pen.' As to paper—in ancient times a reed called 'papyrus' was cultivated in Egypt; it was used as a writing material and can still be seen pictured in Egyptian paintings. Of course it was used in rolls instead of flat. Although our paper today is made from other substances, and is a long way from papyrus, it retains the name in the modern word 'paper.'

"Now, family, I think we have had enough new ideas for tonight."

Jim suggested that it would be fun for each to find two words for next time, and then vote on the most interesting, and all agreed.

E. M.

Building or Breaking?

ARE the young men and women of the coming generation going to be sacrificed to the blunders of statesmanship and the hates of nationalism, as were those of a generation or two ago? Or are they going to look ahead, and build a better world?

One of the younger generation itself speaks out in "Cannon Fodder Talks Back," an important article in the Weekly Magazine Section which appeared with The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Challenging articles in the same number, indicating something of what the future may hold for those of constructive turn of thought, are "Little High-Fliers," an article about model airplanes; "Machines Abhor the Coolie," showing how the Orient may yet be developed; and "Seeing the Unseeable." A good touch of adventure, "Where the Nile Begins," takes us on a trip through the interior of Ethiopia.

A hint of what judicious reading may accomplish for youth is contained in the article, "Treasure Houses," which will appear in the Weekly Magazine Section next Wednesday. Another article, "Racing With the Sun," suggests something of what world transportation may mean in years to come, when travel through the stratosphere becomes common.

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Our Canal

WE CALL it our canal, but that is only because we live beside it—perched high above it on a sandy cliff, which curves and climbs even higher away to the left where groups of ancient white pines buttress the slopes and lift tragic arms across winter sunsets, rather like some elemental chorus bewailing their past possession of the land. In summer, of course, the sun sets somewhere else entirely and the pines, mellowed with reflected light, seem to watch the drama with as much peace and detachment as ourselves.

Really the canal is a kind of national one, an incident in a country's history. Nowadays it is a poor international friendship speech in this part of the world that does not exalt the "three thousand miles of undefended frontier between two great nations" ad lib; and it is a good one that does not sound a shade patronizing to the poor Europeans so far removed from such Utopias. But this is no political friendship speech, but merely a story about a ditch-digging; so it can be said without fear of misunderstanding that our canal started life as a military operation in those unregenerate days before the friendship speech-making had become popular.

In fact, it was built quite definitely to avoid a certain particularly exciting and defended section of river frontier between Montreal and Lake Ontario and to permit the undisputed passage of redcoats and supplies, both military and civilian, from upper to lower Canada without running the Saint Lawrence gauntlet.

* * *

UP THE SAINT LAWRENCE as far as Saint Anne's; then up the Ottawa River to the village of Bytown, now a capital city, and thence along our canal past our house and on through lake and forest and river to Lake Ontario and the open road to the West. Certainly old Colonel By had a first-class job on his hands when the Duke of Wellington, then war minister and fresh from Waterloo, sent him out to build it.

Sandwiched in the gorge between what is now Parliament Hill and Major Hill Park, the first set of his locks climbs out of the Ottawa River up to the city level, for all the world like the treads of some giant's staircase.

Royal Engineers built them under his eye and they were master builders and obeyed orders to the letter. No steel or cement in those days. The original limestone blocks were quarried, hewn and fitted on the spot, and the gate timbers taken straight from near-by woods with ax and saw. Many a time has the stone and wood been renewed, but the plan and style still stands picturesque and proportionate to its surroundings. Faint memories of the builders still linger in street names and Colonel By's house site is marked beside his work. It is a pleasant place on summer evenings, to loiter down to the river or to lean over the bridges and watch some lumber barge or yacht being worked up or down the stairs with much flowing of water and more patient waiting.

* * *

I WISH THEY could see their canal now, bordered with wide driveways, parked and shaded with planted trees, strung with lights at night and spanned with ornamental cement bridges; but just here and there along its banks some old pines still stand that the builders might remember and which must have watched them digging and sweating in the summer heats.

The summer evening silence seems deepened by the idly drifting canoes, and it is a positive disturbance when a war canoe from the club down the reach, practicing for the regatta, surges past with paddles dripping amber light and tanned and naked backs swinging rhythmically to the hoarse grunts of the standing steersman.

A flavor of old Bytown still lingers in the occasional freighters of leisurely pace and archaic design—Colonel By's design perhaps—bringing something from the upper lakes that no one is in a hurry for, scattering the canoes with their bow wave, and hooting importunately for the bridges to be raised—and never mind the trams and motorists trying to cross them. Let them wait, the upstarts!

In the holiday months we watch real canoe trips start from the clubhouse round the bend; deeply laden Chestnut or Peterboro canoes with crews of two, mostly two boys, sometimes a boy and girl, and occasionally two girls, evidently old hands at the game by the way they paddle, kneeling with their weight on the bottom of the canoe where it should be. They are heading for the great chain of lakes fifty miles away, with three weeks' camping before them.

* * *

HOW THEY REMIND us of our own trips in further and wilder places, where we met no one but an occasional fire ranger for weeks on end and our food packs and fishing tackle were precious beyond rubies! We learnt a lot in those camping years. We learnt to study rapids and choose a route before running them; we learnt to make comfortable camps that would ride out storms sound and dry. We learnt campfire cooking and baking with a collapsible Dutch oven. Many nights we lay and listened to wolves howling distantly to the moon, or something equally disturbing, and were wakened by deer whistling behind the tent when they got our scent. We learnt that a gnawing porcupine was not a family of bears, bent on our destruction, and that even the loon could be called near enough to say good-morning to. So it was natural that we should wonder how much these canal paddlers had learnt and whether they knew how to make a balsam bed or a quick fire in the rain.

Then they are round the bend and the scene is wiped away. It is winter and our canal has become a curving valley, full of dazzling sunlit snow and blue shadows, banked with broken and jagged blocks of ice suggesting a miniature arctic.

Our canal may not be the only one that is emptied in the winter; but, whether it is or not, we can never get used to the strangeness of the change. One day in late November it may be a black sheet of ice, from which the last of the inland gulls have just departed for open water; and a week later it is often a snow valley along which boys and girls, indistinguishable in bright uniforms, ski out to the hills beyond and small boys start clearing hockey rinks, fighting a losing battle with the snowstorms, but desperately determined to practice the national game as long as there is a square yard of free ice on which to turn a skate or shoot a puck.

* * *

SOMETIMES THERE IS actual drama. One winter fierce and sudden frost caught dredges and tugs and barges miles from their winter quarters. It was zero weather, with the ice thickening every hour. Right past our house they fought it out. Half a mile in two days. Smashing down on the four inch ice with their dredge beam, warping along a yard at a time, then smashing again with thud and crunch. Then stopping to repair damages and smashing at it again hour after hour, and finally holding up half the city traffic while they drove their slow way through the lift bridges.

We were thrilled and took photographs, and friends came in and argued over the fire whether they would make it before the ice got them—they just did and no more. The ice was a foot thick in another week.

* * *

THEN IT IS summer again and down the reach comes a yacht, all white paint and brass winking in the sun. From her stern floats a new and brilliant "Old Glory," violently cheerful and national. Under her awnings passengers sit in easy chairs, watching the traffic on the driveways and spires of the Houses of Parliament through their glasses. How much history do they know? Have they ever heard that our canal was built for the express purpose of avoiding that selfsame flag or its direct ancestor, and are chuckling like ourselves that the "three thousand miles of undefended frontier" have become almost as "imaginary a lion" in Smith minor's phraseology as the equator. We hope so, but they may be merely holiday-makers on a picturesque round trip and have never heard of Colonel By and all his works, in which case they miss all the fun.

We shall never know, but somehow or other we are quite sure the canal does.

E. B.

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A WAGTAIL ON A ROCK: *A Japanese Painting From the Sixteenth Century*

IN LOOKING at these diminutive portraits, painted centuries ago by Japanese and Chinese artists, we feel invariably that the bird, or blossom, or beast is depicted in a moment most expressive of its character. The Chinese had been the innovators. The Japanese had learned from them to observe nature in its large, cosmic aspect. And their sense of exultation before the great spectacle of the beauty of the outdoors was as keen when they portrayed immense vistas of space, filled with mountains and clouds and rivers and trees, as it was when they dwelt lovingly upon some small detail in nature which captured their interest.

This wagtail, perched on a rock, appears most animated. Its plumage is shaped gracefully, with tender strokes of the brush. The feet are characterized in a few sparkling dots. The rock is not large, but it suffices to support the bird and to serve as a stronghold around which plants sprout. The leafage is characterized with firmer brushwork than the outline of the rock, thicker in stroke, and less luminous. Such lines, sensitively applied, varied in texture and brilliance, communicate the idea with expressiveness.

Why Not Be a Bookseller?

MY GRANDFATHER, who was a country clergyman of the old-fashioned scholarly type, very ill provided with this world's goods, used to say that if he had been able to choose his career he would rather have been a bookseller than anything else. I am afraid that the kind of bookshop he would have run would not have been a very profitable concern. He was an unworldly man. He loved books. Moreover he loved them best when they were old and musty and unfamiliar, so that you couldn't know what would be inside them till you opened and read them. He loved the queer smell of little rooms in side streets, where such ancient volumes huddle together. And I am afraid his shop would have been very like that. . . . There would have been a minimum of sordid buying and selling, and a maximum of quite unsaleable stock. So it is perhaps just as well that my grandfather stayed where he was put.

But books are books, whether they are old or new, saleable or unsaleable, novels or sermons. Something of my grandfather's feeling about them got into my system at an early age, and worked obscurely until it made me into a publisher. And something of that same feeling drives hordes of young men weekly, daily, almost hourly, into battering hopelessly at the doors of publishers' offices. My own advice to these eager youngsters is that they had much better go away and become booksellers. Some of them do, and I have noticed that they don't come back again. I tell them, of course, that if they are fond of books it is a far, far better thing to be a bookseller than a publisher. For a publisher there are two entirely different kinds of books, his own and other publishers'. Once that distinction has drawn itself in your mind, books can never be quite the same to you again, nor you to them. The bookseller, happy man, can be all things to all books.

In the beginning of their business lives, then, the men who are attracted to the book trade in both of its great branches—bookselling and publishing—are naturally, for the most part, men who love books. There are exceptions. There are publishers and booksellers who would really be a great deal happier if they kept a pair of scales on the counter and sold the stuff by weight. But we will not bother at present about grocers who have taken the wrong turning. We, here, are a society of book men. We are in, or connected with, the book trade because we love books, and though we are under the regrettable necessity of making money out of them, and though the more money we so make the better pleased we are, we would most of us rather be making a moderate competence out of books than a fortune (shall I say?) out of soap.—GEOFFREY FABER, in "A Publisher Speaking." (London: Faber. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Willow Tree

TITANIA, aged five,
And Puck, just three,
Hold their court
Where the willow tree
Circles the day
With a ring of shade
And makes of the noon
A secret glade
Where none may go
Unless he can pass
Upright, between low-hanging
Limb and grass.
Unless he be small
Enough to follow
Narrow trails through
A misty hollow;
Oh, how many years
Has it been since we
Were welcome at court
In the willow tree?

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Praktiske hjelpekilder

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

BIBELEN står som et veimerke som viser veien til den uendelige Sjels ubegrensede hjelpekilder og advarer menneskeheten mot å sette sin lit til materielle ting. Den formaner oss atter og atter til å vende oss til Gud når vi trenger noget, og forsikrer oss at dette bringer sikker belønning alt efter vår ærlighet, tillit og åndelighet. Vi opfordres til å søke hen til den guddommelige kilde for å få tilfredsstillet ethvert behov vi måtte ha, åndelig og materielt; og dette innbefatter føde, klær og husly så vel som veiledning, makt, intelligens og harmoni. Så overdådige er den guddommelige Kjærlighets rikdommer at vi i Bibelen (Job 36:11) finner dette løfte: "Om de da hører og tjener ham, så får de leve sine dager i lykke og sine år i herlighet og glede." Kristen Videnskap beviser i våre dager at dette virkelig er tilfelle, og det finnes mange mennesker som er levende vidnesbyrd om Guds forsorg. Hans Ord viser sig således å være praktisk og anvendelig, og enhver kan nyte godt av Hans beskyttelse og omsorg.

Men av det nettop anførte bibelsted fremgår det klart at der er noget vi må gjøre for at løftet skal bli opfylt og vi motta belønningen. Vi må adlyde den guddommelige vilje og samle våre bestrebelser om demonstrasjonen av Sannhet og Kjærlighet. Mary Baker Eddy skriver på side 496 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Du vil lære at det i Kristen Videnskap er din første plikt å adlyde Gud, å ha ett Sinn og å elske din neste som dig selv." Hvad vil det si å adlyde Gud? Hvorledes kan vi adlyde Ham? Å adlyde Gud vil si å gi efter for det gode og ikke for det onde; det vil si å forstå Livets allhet og dødens intethet; det vil si å overholde det guddommelige Sinns orden istedenfor å adlyde det dødelige sinns suggestioner; og det innbefatter et alvorlig, ærlig ønske om å gjøre det som er rett. Vår Fader kjenner ethvert ønske om å gjøre det rette, og et sådant ønske holdes derfor ved like av guddommelig visdom og makt. Denne art lydighet er bønn og mottar den allestedsnærværende Kjærlighets sikre og bestemte svar. Den velsigner alle; den veileder, styrker og ophøier.

For å kunne være lydige mot Gud må vi forstå at der bare er ett Sinn, det guddommelige Sinn. Ett av de synonymer som Kristen Videnskap benytter for Gud, er Sinn, og denne definisjon er basert på Bibelen. Salmisten skrev (Salme 147:5): "Vår Herre er stor og rik på kraft; på hans forstand er det intet mål." Hvad annet enn Sinn eier visdom eller forstand? Og hvis denne forstand er uendelig, må det Sinn som den utgår fra, være uendelig. På dette grunnlag åpenbarer Kristen Videnskap Gud som det eneste og uendelige Sinn, kilden til all virkelig intelligens. Menneskets Sinn er Gud, og det virkelige menneske uttrykker Guddommens egenskaper, som for eksempel rettvishet, barmhjertighet, kjærlighet og visdom. Det onde og villfarelsen har ingen intelligens med hvilken de skulde kunne gripe inn i eller forstyrre universets orden.

Bønn gjør vår menneskelige bevissthet mere mottagelig for Guds idéer. Det guddommelige Sinn skjenker uophørlig fred, glede, styrke, harmoni og sundhet. Dette er praktiske hjelpekilder, og det er disse ting menneskeheten skulde søke efter. Alt vi behøver å gjøre for å finne dem, er å vende oss bort fra dødelighet og rette blikket henimot den uendelige Sannhets rike. Alle og enhver har anledning til å tilegne sig og gi rum for Sjelens åndelige begreper og her og nu bli sig den sanne, harmoniske tilværelse bevisst. Vi kan alle gjøre bruk av den udødelige Ands ubegrensede hjelpekilder som setter oss i stand til å arbeide forstandig og i sannhet opnå gode resultater. Kristen Videnskap har åpenbaret det virkelige menneskes guddommelige natur tillikemed dets uendelige evne til å gjøre det som er godt.

Den uendelige Sjels hjelpekilder er evige og uforgjengelige, og disse idéer tildeles oss i fullt mål. Kristen Videnskap lærer oss å vende oss tillitsfullt til Guddommen, og når vi gjør dette, får vi hvad vi trenger i det daglige liv. Enhver sann egenskap vi gir uttrykk for, eier vi i kraft av gjenspeiling, for mennesket er det uendelige godes fullkomne manifestasjon. Suggestioner som frykt, sykdom og ondt er ikke det guddommelige Sinns egenskaper, men negative tanketilstander som forsvinner når vi gjør bruk av Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens hjelpekilder. Kristen Videnskap drager menneskehetens tenkning ufravikelig henimot det godes uendelige kilde, og vi gagnes ved det i samme forhold som våre tanker er åndelige. Alene ved anvendelsen av konstruktive idéer kan attråverdige resultater opnåes. Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, er den eneste kilde til åndelige idéer, og intet annet enn disse idéer er i stand til å fullbyrde menneskehetens gjenfødelse. Efter hvert som vi erkjenner menneskets guddommelige oprinnelse og klart forstår at tilværelse er åndelig, finner vi at vi er i besiddelse av det evige Prinsipps uuttømmelige hjelpekilder, innbefattende harmoni, visdom og sann fremgang.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Practical Resources

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible stands as a waymark pointing to the unlimited resources of infinite Soul, cautioning mankind against having reliance on material things. It bids us, over and over again, to look to God to supply our every need, and assures us that the reward is certain proportionably to our honesty, faith, and spirituality. We are admonished to look to the divine source for everything we need, spiritual and material; and this includes food, clothing, and shelter, as well as guidance, power, intelligence, and harmony. So opulent are the riches of divine Love that we have Scriptural authority for the promise (Job 36:11), "If they obey and serve him, they shall spend their days in prosperity, and their years in pleasures." Christian Science is proving this fact today, and there are many living witnesses to God's providence. His Word is thus rendered practical and available, and everyone may partake of His protection and care.

But from the quotation just used it is evident that there is something for us to do to fulfill the promise and realize the reward. We must obey the divine will, and consecrate our efforts toward the demonstration of Truth and Love. As Mary Baker Eddy states on page 496 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as yourself." What does it mean to obey God? How are we to obey Him? To obey God is to yield to good, but not to evil; it is to understand the allness of Life and the nothingness of death; it means complying with the order of divine Mind, rather than obeying the suggestions of mortal mind; and it includes an earnest, honest desire to do right. Every desire to do right is known of our Father, and is therefore upheld by divine wisdom and power. This type of obedience is prayer and receives the positive answer of omnipresent Love. It blesses all; it guides, strengthens, and exalts.

In order to be obedient to God it is essential to understand that there is but one Mind, the divine Mind. One of the synonyms for God, used in Christian Science, is Mind, and this definition is based upon the Bible. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 147:5), "Great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is infinite." What but Mind has wisdom or understanding; and if this understanding is infinite, the Mind which originates it must be infinite. On this basis Christian Science reveals God to be the one infinite Mind, the source of all real intelligence. The Mind of man is God, and the real man expresses the qualities of Deity, such as righteousness, mercy, love, and wisdom. Evil and error have no intelligence with which to disturb or interrupt the order of the universe.

Prayer makes our human consciousness more receptive of God's ideas. The divine Mind is constantly bestowing peace, joy, strength, harmony, and health. These are practical resources, and should be the objects of mankind's search. All we have to do to find them is to look away from mortality and turn our gaze toward the realm of infinite Truth. It lies within the province of each and all to entertain the spiritual concepts of Soul, and become conscious, here and now, of true, harmonious being. We may all utilize the unlimited resources of immortal Spirit which help us to be intelligently active and truly successful. Through Christian Science the real man's divine nature has been revealed with its infinite capabilities for good.

The resources of infinite Soul are eternal and indestructible, and these ideas are bestowed upon us without stint. Christian Science teaches us to turn trustingly to Deity, and as we do this our everyday needs are cared for. Every true quality we express we possess by reflection, for man is the perfect manifestation of infinite good. The suggestions of fear, sickness, and evil are not qualities of divine Mind, but are negative states of thought which flee as we utilize the resources of Truth and Love. Christian Science unerringly attracts the thinking of mankind toward the infinite source of good, and we are benefited in proportion to the spiritual thoughts which we entertain. Accomplishment can be wrought only by the application of constructive ideas. God, divine Mind, is the sole source of spiritual ideas, and these ideas alone are capable of accomplishing the regeneration of mankind. As we recognize man's divine origin and realize spiritual existence, we find ourselves in possession of the vast resources of eternal Principle, including harmony, wisdom, and righteous success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Net Menders

When a wood engraving, entitled "The Net Menders," by Miss Clare Leighton, was reproduced on The Home Forum Page for September 24th last, acknowledgment for permission to publish it was given The Redfern Gallery in London. The Woodcut Society of Kansas City, as the owner of the complete edition, is the sole distributor of the print.

London's Moving Garden

I WONDER where they have gone to, now that Waterloo Bridge is being pulled down. We used to look for them in the mornings, those last stragglers from Covent Garden market, who made their way toward the south bank of the river and the railway terminus from which we had just emerged. They added a touch of gaiety to the morning scene, as they came toward us with their heavy flower-baskets balanced precariously on cloth-capped heads.

They looked rather odd, the first time you saw them. Far in front of you, over the bobbing hats of the darkly clad city workers who were pouring over the bridge, you would see bright glimpses of that which looked like a fantastically high headdress of many colors. As it drew nearer, you saw that it was a deep basket filled with flowers, and borne head-high in proud ascendancy over the drab headgear of the commuters.

After that, you learned to watch for the bearers of London's moving garden. All through the year, the pageantry of the season would make your morning walk a thing of loveliness. From the narcissus to the last chrysanthemum, you would see the year go by on Waterloo Bridge.

There was a clean-washed brightness about the city at that time of the morning, which formed a fitting background for the flowers. In the rosy flush of early summer, or the white opacity of the autumn mist, the soot-laden buildings and the stonework of the Embankment were washed clean of their burden by the kindly action of the light. Gulls wheeled over the bridge, or crowded whitely, when the tide was low, upon the soft brown mud of the river's edge, while the old gray Thames slipped placidly on its way, mirroring the sun.

And in the evening, when the city workers retreated across the old gray bridge, they met the flower-sellers, empty handed, returning from the positions they had held all day by the little suburban stations on the railway lines which spread, like the radii of a giant semi-circle, from the axis of the railway terminus. They were coming back to wait until next morning's market would fill their baskets again and we should meet them once more, each on our way to take up the day's tasks.

Yes, London will have lost another link with loveliness if this part of its pageantry has gone.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Soar With Heaviest Volume in Months

Commodity and Money Markets

New High Ground Reached by Many Leading Stocks

By Forrest Price

Stocks swept forward.

It was a buoyant market.

And the biggest in months.

Total sales footed up to around 3,900,000 shares.

President Roosevelt's intention to slash the budget was a bullish influence.

Another one was the speech of Secretary Roper in which he said the business "breathing spell" would be made permanent.

In other words the Administration promises not to interfere with business any more.

Price gains of 1 to 5 points were numerous.

It was a broad market in which the upswing was practically made unanimous.

The steels, rails and specialties were in the limelight particularly.

And numerous new highs were recorded for the last four years or longer.

Strength of the rails was a surprise. Jersey Central jumped 4 points. Other carriers prominent in the rise included Delaware & Hudson, Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchison, Great Northern preferred, Nickel Plate common and preferred, Norfolk & Western, Pere Marquette and Reading.

Among the steels Sloss Sheffield mounted 5 points at one time, Other steel stocks gainers were Republic Iron & Steel issues, U. S. Steel common and preferred, National Steel, Wheeling Steel preferred and Bethlehem Steel.

Other prominent movers were General Motors, Chrysler, Deere, Case, General Electric, Fuller prior preferred, Goodyear first preferred, Paramount Pictures first preferred and U. S. Gypsum.

Bonds were strong in company with stocks. No exceptions. Even U. S. Governments were slightly higher. Foreigners also were somewhat higher.

More than ever is the motor manufacturing industry taking the lead in industrial activities. Likewise motor shares are a commanding influence in the stock market.

Manufacturers estimate output this year for the United States and Canada at 3,700,000 units. And they predict production in 1936 of 4,250,000.

How they arrive at next year's figures is unimportant. The thing of interest is the expectation that production will continue to increase. Not so many years ago the statement was frequently heard that the "saturation point" had been reached.

Reason for the expectation that motor output will continue to grow is its undisputed popularity and increasing demand for this mode of transportation. Then the new improvements made each year and the heavy depreciation of cars in use contribute mightily to new car demar·d.

Bank Clearings Continue to Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Bank clearings continued at high levels for the holiday week ended Nov. 13, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States was $4,741,-075,000, compared with $3,860,276,000 a year ago, an increase of 23.1 per cent. For the preceding week the advance was 20.5 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; steels and rails lead heavy buying movement.

Bonds: Firm; low-priced rails lead broad advance.

Curb: Higher; specialties and utilities rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; silver currencies improve.

Cotton: Higher! unfavorable weather western belt; higher cables.

Sugar: steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; bullish Canadian estimate.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Fully steady.

Hogs: Strong to 10 higher; top $9.45.

Foreign

London—A cheerful tone prevailed on the stock exchange today, and prices advanced. Transatlantic issues were stronger on Wall Street advices, while nickel shares moved higher on good earnings. Business otherwise was restricted owing to the election, but fair gains were recorded in British oil and gold mining shares. The market closed firm.

Paris—Varied influences, including British elections, Egyptian disturbances, Wednesday's late Wall Street advance and the French budget situation, affected prices on the Bourse today. Rentes declined, while industrial and international issues moved irregularly. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin—A better demand for stocks caused prices to advance throughout the list. The closing was quietly firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	.94½	.95¼	.94⅜	.95⅛	+.02
May	.95½	.96½	.95½	.95⅞	+.01⅜
July	.89⅜	.90¼	.89⅜	.90⅝	+.02⅜
	Corn				
Dec.	.60⅜	.60⅜	.59⅛	.59⅜	+⅜
May	.59½	.59⅞	.59¼	.59⅜	+½
July	.60¾	.60⅞	.60½	.60½	+⅝
	Oats				
Dec.	.28⅞	.27	.26¾	.26¾	+⅛
May	.28¾	.28¾	.28⅛	.28½	+⅛
July	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28¾	.28¾	
	Rye				
Dec.	.50	.50¼	.49½	.50	+⅜
May	.52¼	.52⅝	.51¾	.52½	+⅝

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.85	.83⅝	.84⅝	+⅞
May	.88⅞	.87⅛	.87⅜	+¾

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 15 higher.

	High	Low	Last
January	97.5	97.5	97.0b
March	97.8	97.8	97.5b
May	98.0	98.0	97.5b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov.14	Last Nov.13
50	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	50	50	50	..
73	51	3f	Acme Steel	73½	72⅛	73⅛	71⅞
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	9¾	9¼	9⅛	9
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	34¼	33¼	33½	33¼
19½	8	..	Addressograph	19⅞	19	19⅞	19
18¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17½
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
173	104¾	3f	Air Reduction	170¼	169¼	169¼	169
1⅞	⅝	..	A Fenz Elec App	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
20⅛	13¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	15⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅞
21	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	23¼	22¼	23½	21
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
9½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
9½	1⅜	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
9	3	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	9	9	9	8½
30⅛	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29¾	29½	29⅝	29
173	125	6	Allied Chem	163½	161½	163½	161¼
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	127⅞	127	127	..
7⅞	3½	..	Allied Stores	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7½
37⅞	13	..	Allis Chalmers	37½	35¾	36⅝	35⅝
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	18	18	18	17⅜
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores uf	73½	73	73½	73
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather	3½	3½	3½	3¼
37	26	7	AmalLeath pf	37	36	37	35¾
77¾	46½	2	Amerada	76	75½	75⅝	75
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	51½	51	51½	..
40⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	47⅜	46	46½	46½
67⅞	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	69½	69½	..
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	15
88½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	82¼	81½	82¼	81
38⅞	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	40½	39	40	39⅝
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	129	129	129	..
149⅝	110	4f	Am Can	145	142¾	144	143
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	158	158	158	158
28⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	26	25½	26	24⅞
54¼	25½	..	Am Car &F pf	50	57½	57½	58
27	8	..	Am Chain	26½	25¼	26	24⅞
112	38	1⅝	Am Chain pf	114	112	114	..
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	91	91	91	91
7¾	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32⅜	31½	31½	32
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7½	6¾	7¼	6⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29¾	28	29	27½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	24½	22⅝	24	22
13⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	11
34⅝	28	..	Am Hide&L vi pf	35½	35	35½	..
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14½	13¾	14½	13½
4⅜	3	..	Am Hide&L n	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
37¾	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅞	4½	..	Am International	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
21¼	9	..	Am Locomotive	20⅞	20½	20½	19¾
70½	32	..	Am Loco pf	69	67⅞	69	67
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10¾	9½	10½	9½
10½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	106	99⅜	10¼	..
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27⅜
130½	62	2g	Am Metal 6%	130	130	130	..
30⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	32½	30	32⅜	30⅜
30½	24	1½	Am News	30	29⅞	30	..
9⅜	1¼	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8⅛	8¾	8½
41½	3⅜	1¼f	Am P&L 5% pf	39¾	38¾	38¾	38½
49½	10⅝	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45½	44⅜	44⅜	44
20½	10½	..	Am Radiator	20¾	20⅛	20½	19⅞
30¾	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	32⅜	31	31½	30⅝
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	95	94⅜	95	94
14⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17½
26¾	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	23	22¾	23	23
61⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	60⅜	59½	59¾	58½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	139¾	139¾	139¾	139⅞
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105⅛	105¼	105⅛	..
71	63	3	Am Snuff	71	71	71	71
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	102	139¾	139¾	139¾
103¼	72½	5	Am Snuff Tob pf	102	101	102	101
106	74¾	5	Am Snuff Tob B	105	104	104¼	103¼
24½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25¼	23½	24¼	24¼
108⅝	88	2	Am Steel F pf	108½	108½	108½	108⅜
140⅝	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	140½	140½	140½	140¼
43	23½	2f	Am Stores	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35½
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sug Ref	57	56½	56½	56½
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	138½	138½	138½	139¼
149¾	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	150	148¼	149	148
6⅜	2⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	27	25	27	24⅝
27¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	27⅞	27¼	27½	27⅝
21½	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	21	20½	20¼	20
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10	9½	9½	9½
55¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	65⅜	64¾	64¾	64¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	¾	¾	¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅞
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
22⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	21½
32⅝	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	33	32½	32½	31½
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	16	15½	15⅞	15¼
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	102	101¾	102	102
10¼	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	9½	9¼	9½	..
3½	1½	..	A P Paper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
70⅞	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65⅞	65½	65½	65⅝
8½	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅜	7½	7⅝	7¼
9⅜	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
24⅜	16½	1f*	Armstrong Cork	43½	43	43¼	43
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	8⅜	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞
57⅛	35⅞	2b	Atchison T&SF	52¾	51½	51¾	50¼
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	86	85½	86	85⅜
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	28¼	27½	27½	27⅜
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6⅛	6¼	6½	6¼
28	7⅛	1	Atl Refinfing	25	24½	25	24⅜
48⅛	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	46½	46½	46½	46
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112½	112½	112½	..
9½	4	..	Atlas Tack	10	9½	9⅝	..
45⅝	15	..	Auburn Auto	37⅝	36¼	37	37¼
63	35½	5	Austin Nichcol A	43¼	42½	43⅛	..
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4¼	4	4⅛	4
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
28¼	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	28	27½	28	27
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	14¾
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19⅞	19¾	19⅜	18¾
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45	44½	44¾	44⅜
13	3¼	..	Barker Bros	15¼	14	14¾	13⅞
81	32	..	Barker Bros pf	85	83	85	83
12	5⅞	.60f	Barnsdall A	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18¼	17½	18	17½
108⅛	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	106½	106½	106½	105¾
95	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	94¾	93	93½	94¼
13⅝	11¼	1	Bdng Mem	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	23¾	22	22½	22
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
57½	34	2	Best & Co	56¾	56¾	55¾	55⅞
45⅞	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	48¾	46⅝	46	45⅞
117⅞	55¾	1¾	Beth Steelpf	117	116	119	116½
27½	14⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	26½	26½	26½	25¾
16¾	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	17	16¼	16¾	16⅛
16⅜	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	14⅞	14	14	14
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	50½	49¼	50¾	48¾
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	95½	95½	95½	95
47¾	38¾	2f	Bon Ami B	41	40Z	41	41¾
27¾	21	1.60*	Borden	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
65¼	28⅛	1	Borg Warner	61½	60¾	61¼	60
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	6	6	6	..
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53¾	52¼	53¼	52⅜
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16¼	15⅞	16	16
55	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	52	52	52	52
41¾	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅜
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99¾	99½	99¾	..
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	2½	2½	2½	2½
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	55½	55	55	55
67¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	61½	61	61½	..
9¼	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9½	9¼	9⅜	9¼
8⅝	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	7¼	7	7	7
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
1⅛	⅛	..	Budd Mfg ris	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
71¼	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	70½	70	70½	69
12½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	21⅜	21	21½	20¾
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1
1⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	½	½	½	½
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27½	13¼	.60f	Burroughs Add	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26½
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
22½	12	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	14	14	14	14½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Butler Bros &Zinc	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	⅞	⅜	¾	⅞
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	19⅜	18½	18⅞	18⅜
61½	32	..	Byers pf	61¾	59	60	59
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36¾	35⅞	36⅜	35⅝
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
33⅜	7½	1	Camph Wy&C	30½	30	30⅜	29¾
16⅜	8⅜	..	Canada Dry	13¾	13¼	13½	13½
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13½	12½	13½	12⅝
106⅞	45¾	..	Case Thresh	106¼	103½	105½	102½
60	36½	1f*	Caterpillar Trac	58½	56	57½	58
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28¾	28¼	28¼	28⅜
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	59⅜	57¾	59½	58¾
8	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	7¾	7½	7½	7½
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	66¾	66½	66½	65
11½	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	14	12⅝	14	11½
56½	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	57½	55	56	56½
50	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	52	50½	51½	49⅞
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & Ill pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1	1	1	⅞
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2
35	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	33½
3	1	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1	1	1	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2	2	2
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5¼	5	5	5
12⅞	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	13	12¾	12¾	12⅜
52	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	51⅞	51½	51⅞	50
3⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk Isl & P (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27½	27	27	27¼
7½	3	..	Childs Company	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
88¾	31	3	Chrysler	88¼	85⅞	87½	85½
45	27⅝	1f	CleveGrBrCo	43	42	42¾	42
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
100	67⅜	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	79	78	79	78¾
5¾	3¼	..	City Stores	4⅞	⅞	⅞	5
26¾	13¼	.80	Clark2Equipment	23⅞	23¼	23½	23½
28¼	20	1	Cluett Peabody	28	27	27½	..
19¼	15½	.50f	Colgate Palm-P	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½
106¼	101	6	Colgate-Palm-P	105½	105½	105½	106
57½	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56½
41	9	.50b	*Collins & Aikman	39¼	38½	38⅝	39¼
108	69¾	7*	Collins & A pf	108	107½	107½	107½
5	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	21	20	20	18⅜
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	18	18	18	..
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	14	13⅞	14	..
14¼	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	12	12	12	..
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	15¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
36	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	89¼	89	89	89½
81	31	5	Columbia G pf B	80	80	80	80½
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	68½	66½	67½	66
101¼	67	4f	Columbian C vtc n	98¾	97¾	97¾	96½
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48¾	47¾	48	48⅞
72	36½	2.80f	Comm Inv Trr	60¾	59⅜	60½	59⅝
115½	111	6	Comm I Trr cv pf	112	112	112	112
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Trr 6½%	100⅜	100	100⅜	99
23⅞	16½	.60f	Comm Solvents	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20⅞
3	⅞	..	Conwith & So	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
71	29⅛	3	Comwith & S 6 pf	66	65	66	..
119½	110	5¼	Com Cred pf	111	111	111	..
21½	9	2b	Congress Cig	21	20½	20½	20½
10	5⅞	..	Consol Nast Pub	9	9	9	..
41½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	41	40½	40½	40⅝
49	16	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19½	18⅛	18¾	19½
58⅛	33	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	33	33	33	34
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6	5½	5¾	5½
22½	14¼	11⅝g	Consol Film I pf	20½	19¼	19⅜	19¼
10¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	9⅜	9	9	9¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32⅞	31¾	32½	32¾
103¾	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	105	103⅜	105	103½
4½	1⅝	..	Consol Laundries	3½	3½	3½	3½
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¼
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Consol Textile	⅞	¾	¾	¾
82	60	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	74	71¼	73¼	72¾
18¾	8¾	..	Container A	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
7¾	3⅞	..	Container B	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾
			—D—				
8¾	6	..	Davega St	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
57	22¾	..	Deere & Co	57¾	56¼	57½	55⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	36⅜	35⅛	35½	34¾
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¼
2⅛	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
119	65	4	Detroit Edison	118½	117	118½	116½
50⅜	35½	1f	Devoe & Ray A	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	43¼
120½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	118	118	118	..
40⅝	26½	1½*	Diamond Match	38⅝	38	38¼	38¼
41½	34⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	..
43½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	39¾	39¼	39½	38¾
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¼
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	33	33¾	34¼	33⅝
28	13½	1½c	Dresser A	28	27⅞	28	27¼
15	6¾	..	Dresser B	15	13¾	15	..
½	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	½	½	½	..
¾	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	¾	¼	¾	..
7	2	..	Dunhill Inter	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
142¼	86¾	3.60f	du Pont de Nem	142	140½	141⅞	140
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	131½	131½	131½	..
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	131½	131½	131½	..
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	112½	112½	112½	..
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7½	7⅛	7¼	7¾
167	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	167	166½	166¾	166½
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	155	155	155	155
30⅜	16⅜	1f	Eaton Mfg	28¾	27½	28	27¾
8⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
38¾	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	36¼	35½	35½	35
113½	107	..	Elec Auto-L pf	112½	112½	112½	113
10⅜	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	10	9½	9¾	9⅜
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6¾	6¾	7
7½	1⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6½	5¼	6	5¾
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	24½	24¼	24½	24
32	8	..	Elec Pwr & L pf	27½	26¾	26⅞	25⅞
58	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	56¾	56	56½	55⅝
⅞	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1	1	1	1
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	63½	63½	63½	63⅜
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	130½	130½	129½	130¾
3⅜	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	2	1⅞	1⅞	2

Business and Industry

Roper Gives Business Assurance of Administration Good Will

Commerce and Finance

Industrial Income In Third Quarter Up 68.6 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Third-quarter earnings of industrial corporations are 68.6 per cent more than a year ago, according to reports from 234 important companies, says a report from Standard Statistics Company.

This rise was made possible, the report continues, by an 18 per cent expansion of industrial activity, illustrating the more rapid progress of profits than of sales in a recovery movement, given reasonable stability of prices and expenses.

Few Reports Unfavorable

Of the 26 major industries represented, only four made less satisfactory reports than a year ago, advertising (including printing and publishing), coal, food products and tobacco. In the first group, reduced advertising appropriations that accompanied the uncertainty with which the demise of NRA was surrounded were responsible for the decline. The coal industry showed a moderate composite loss as compared with a profit a year ago, continuing the unfavorable trend that had been in progress during earlier months. Increased expenses since the miners' strike will do nothing to improve this condition.

Food products companies remained squeezed between high material costs and consumer resistance to price advances, but it is significant that their comparison with a year ago was somewhat less unfavorable than in the first half. The tobacco showing reflected higher tobacco costs for cigar producers.

As had been expected, the steel industry transformed a large loss in the third quarter of last year into a fair-sized profit this year, reflecting substantially higher operations. Automobile producers greatly improved their earnings, despite the September close downs for model changes. Auto parts manufacturers made an even better relative showing.

Building Rises Sharply

Building supply company earnings responded to sharp increases in construction, although they are still low. Electrical equipment producers reported a 100 per cent gain in total net, having enjoyed a substantial sales gain. The same is true of machinery companies. These industries reflect in greater or less degree the first important stirring of demand for capital goods.

With industrial production for the current quarter likely to be around 15 per cent higher than a year ago, earnings will again be up substantially. Full-year profits of industrial companies are likely to be 35 per cent to 40 per cent higher than in 1934.

Mortgage Money Is Tied Up in Savings, Says Loan Executive

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14 (AP)—Preston Delano, governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, said today that $4,000,000,000 which "properly belongs in the long term mortgage field" now is tied up in postal savings and in savings and demand deposits with commercial banks.

Mr. Delano spoke at a convention of the United States Building and Loan League.

Calling attention to the "great stagnation" in the residential mortgage field during the last few years, Mr. Delano said the country is "tremendously behind in the matter of small home facilities" and added:

"There are signs amid the general improvement that the great home-building industry is beginning to bestir itself."

He expressed confidence that the funds he mentioned "will find their way back to their proper field" but said this "will not be of quick or easy accomplishment."

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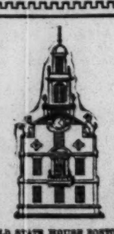
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Heads Bank Women

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Susan B. Sturgis

Assistant Branch Manager of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass., Re-elected President of the Association of Bank Women

Susan Sturgis To Head Association Of Bank Women

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Miss Susan B. Sturgis, assistant branch manager of the First National Bank, Boston, Mass., was re-elected president of the association of bank women at the closing meeting of the 13th annual convention here.

Other officers re-elected included: Miss Anne Houstoun Sadler, assistant secretary of the bank of the Manhattan Company, New York City, vice-president; and Miss Ethel T. Gammons, assistant secretary of the Newton Trust Company, West Newton, Mass., corresponding-secretary.

A newcomer to the board, Miss Katherine E. Minor of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass., was elected recording secretary.

To facilitate the administration of the association, the nation has been divided into seven districts, each with an executive officer who is a regional vice-president of the association.

Regional vice-presidents elected today included: New England division, Mrs. Doris B. Bryant, manager of the women's department, Granite Trust Company, Quincy, Mass.

Marland Sees Need Of Pact to Control Production of Oil

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma warned the American Petroleum Institute convention here that unless oil states unite in a compact to control production automobile owners may "pay many more times than they pay now" for gasoline.

He took an apparently opposing view to that of the institute's executive committee and Axtell J. Byles, insitute president, who declared yesterday there was no danger of an oil shortage. Thomas Anglin, Oklahoma representative on the Interstate Oil Commission, read Mr. Marland's prepared address in his absence.

"The United States, having less than 20 per cent of the known reserves of oil and gas of the world, is furnishing from 60 to 70 per cent of that consumed," he said.

"When this domestic supply is gone or unreasonably diminished, we shall pay dearly for that taken from foreign soil. With the later-day discoveries, it is only a question of time (unless these resources are conserved) until they will be wasted and gone. . . . Unless science readily meets the condition, the more than 27,000,000 automobile owners of the country will pay many times more than they pay now to run these engines."

The tentative draft of a proposed voluntary code of fair marketing practices was received with approval by the marketing division of the institute.

Exports of Cotton Rise Considerably

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Census Bureau report shows that cotton exports during October, totaling 711,664 bales, were greater than in any one month since January, 1934, when 739,352 bales were shipped.

Exports last month compared with 615,593 bales for the like month last year.

The report showed that Great Britain had regained its position as the world's leading buyer of American cotton, a place held in recent months by Japan.

The United Kingdom imported during October 215,095 bales compared with 68,345 bales during October, 1934, while Japanese imports of American cotton last month were 157,201 bales as compared with 265,071 bales a year ago.

Investment Bankers Body Approves 56 New Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—One of the largest groups of new members since 1929 was approved at a recent meeting of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America, thus indicating the growing improvement in the securities business, according to an announcement through the association offices here by Orrin G. Wood, president of the association.

Fifty-six applicants were approved at this meeting, bringing the total membership of the association from all parts of the United States and Canada up to 687,

Big Business Told New Deal Reform Program Finished

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Under the hallmark of the White House, "big business" today has the word of Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, that permanence is to be read into the presidential "breathing spell" pronouncement; that there need be no "uncertainty as to what may come with respect to governmental measures," because the new-deal reform program affecting business interests is completed.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Mr. Roper nailed one charge after another that Roosevelt policies were throwing a chock under the wheel of business as he developed his thesis that any idea of opposition of interests was "imaginary," and urged business ahead.

Warmly defending business against the assumption that it must be penalized and restricted merely because of its size, the commerce chief declared it was nowhere understood more fully than in Washington that a program so motivated would make broad and penetrating recovery "impossible."

Approves Profit System

Mr. Roper recalled the letter to the President from Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and, emphasizing it was the publisher—not the President—who first used the "breathing spell" phrase in that correspondence two months ago, asserted that Mr. Roosevelt's declaration was "clear-cut and concrete" and labeled the various implications and deductions that resulted "inaccurate."

"Experience may make necessary some modifications and adjustment of existing laws," he said, "but such changes, if made, will function to improve those relationships which are so essential to national progress.

"It now becomes the task of business, in co-operation with the Department of Commerce, to see that imaginary oppositions of interests are eliminated and that American business, in accordance with the President's clear-cut statements, is able to move forward aggressively into a future of greater progress. . . . The objective of democracy is to bring about a greater distribution of benefits through evolution, not confiscation through any revolutionary methods."

Mr. Roper's message of cheer included unequivocal support of the continuation of the profit system, saying that "business profits cannot be penalized."

Call Contrast Unfair

"Businesses making profits during the depression have been held up to censure," he continued, "because it was pointed out that millions were unemployed, while companies were actually paying dividends.

"This contrast is unfair. As long as we maintain our present capitalistic system—and it will be maintained—no obstructions or deterrents must be permanently set up to prevent fair and reasonable profits."

Secretary Roper's defense of business went to the extent of conceding that it had been made the "scapegoat" of the depression, declaring it undeniable that the incentive to build and construct on a large-scale basis had been one of the greatest assets in the development of the nation.

"Today, as a basic objective, we are faced not with the problem of eliminating or continuing big business enterprises," he said, "but with the question of how the normal growth and development of business and industry in accordance with our extensive and diversified economy, can be directed most effectively for national, social and economic progress.

"This cannot be done overnight, and no policy can be more suicidal than that of going to such extremes in removing undesirable features as to paralyze the imperatively necessary constructive factors. . . .

Integrity to Be Stressed

"Just and reasonable profits cannot be considered synonomous with profiteering, nor bigness with badness. It is rather integrity in big and little business which needs to be stressed.

"Every effort will be made to guarantee all businesses their proper and profitable place in our economic system."

His Commerce portfolio gave a major place, the Secretary declared, to the objective of clearing the debris from profit-making avenues "so that a constantly increasing volume of money will find its way into greater working capital and plant and equipment expenditures."

With the conclusion of Secretary Roper's speech, Clarence Francis, vice-president of the General Foods Corporation, who presided at the dinner, replied:

"I get the very distinct impression that business is going to get a break. You have the co-operation of this industry. More power to you."

King Cotton's Reign Said To Be Ending in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 14—The end of the reign of King Cotton in the South is already in sight, according to T. J. McCauley, Georgia Tech economist, whose paper on "Diversification, Subsistence Farming, and Agrarianism," was read before the eighth annual conference of the Southern Economic Association, meeting at Duke University.

"The price of cotton will continue to be bolstered up for a few years by the Government," according to Dr. McCauley, "but cotton will never again enjoy the supremacy it has in the past decades."

The Georgia economist joined other contributors to the discussion in depreciating the present system of share-crop tenancy, and in encouraging a more general production of good crops rather than money crops exclusively.

The World's Business

Dear Bread or Cheap?—Housewives on Rampage —American and British Experience Compared

By H. B. E.

DEAR prices or cheap? Which is the better primer for recovery? For the New Deal the answer has been dearer prices. Mr. Roosevelt tied the New Deal in general to a higher price level and in particular to higher prices for raw materials and foods. The producer has been the main beneficiary of New Deal ministrations. Now the consumer is being heard from. Mr. Roosevelt reckoned without the urban housewives, consumers themselves and budget directors for other consumers. They are irked by the high price of bread.

During the last three years a loaf of bread has advanced from 6.7 cents to 8.3 cents, a rise of 24 per cent. It was to stave off another advance that the housewives went on the warpath. All roads lead to Washington nowadays with economic complaints. And it is to the capital that the irate womenfolk have taken their troubles. Several times Secretary Wallace has stood up gallantly to what Archbishop Knox would have called a "monstrous regiment." But from these feminine interlocutors he is reported to have fled through a side door. They and he cannot see eye to eye. Cheaper prices is the answer of the embattled women to the economic conundrum. They object to being squeezed between the upper millstone of artificial farm prices and the nether millstone of tariff-protected city prices. But as long as we have the one stone the Secretary insists that the other is socially and economically necessary. His is a way out of a modern conflict—the problem of the so-called economic scissors of city and country prices. On top of it, as the result of the rising tide of protest, is imposed the greater and age-old conflict of producers versus consumers.

The housewife's answer has been given without benefit of academic economics. But she has now received powerful support from the cloistered experts of the Brookings Institution. One by one a remarkable series of volumes on our economic troubles have been coming from this organization. They have been exploratory, descriptive. Readers had been waiting for the Brookings economists to draw conclusions. These are now contained in the final volume, "Income and Economic Progress:

> "There is one type distributive reform which in our judgment outranks all others in its promise of attaining the goal we seek. This is the gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on the benefit of technological progress and rising productivity to all the population in their role of consumers. Such a procedure seems to us to assure the maximum gain to the masses both in the short-run and in the long-run. At the same time it does not destroy the profit motive nor jeopardize the running of such profits as are necessary to maintain our capital fund and make possible the financing of improvements in plant and equipment on a basis even more liberal than that now obtaining."

The unexpectedness of the answer when any half a dozen economists are supposed to yield at least seven answers to an economic problem was as amazing as its sweet simplicity. Make the dollar buy more, not less! Is this not more logical than putting up wages and allowing the extra purchasing power to be extracted out of them by pushing up prices?

The housewife's complaint is not with the price of bread *per se. It is with the fact that bread prices have marched ahead of incomes.* During the three-year period, September, 1932 to 1935, the price rise added nearly $100,000,000 to the family bread bill. Incomes have risen, but not proportionately. The proof lies in a decline in bread consumption. According to the *United States News*, the people this year will have eaten 500,000,000 fewer loaves than in 1932! This is the way to increase American living standards in reverse!

The AAA cannot justly be blamed for the 24 per cent advance in bread. The drought is partly responsible. But urban consumers in general blame the New Deal because a rise in prices was flown so boldly over the New Deal masthead. If Secretary Wallace says, "We weren't responsible for the drought," he is faced with the answer, "Yes, but the drought worked toward the same goal that you were working for. At first it was said to be a help."

In Britain there has been a precisely opposite movement in food prices. For years these fell steeply. Wages, moreover, remained steady. It has been calculated by government statisticians that since 1929 the addition to the buying power available for other things than food and rent which has been made possible by the the savings on food has been no less than 16½ per cent. And this fund has been used for spending, not hoarding. More money has gone on travel, automobiles, entertainment, and housing. Particularly has housing been stimulated. It was made a good "buy" by a reasonable structure of building costs and by cheap mortgage money. Neither factor has been present in the United States even if cheap food had put extra purchasing power in consumers' hands. Compare money rates. Money is available in Britain at the great building societies at 4½ per cent. I pay 5½ per cent, or 22 per cent more. Six months ago my rate was 6 per cent, and I have never known whether to thank "cheap money" or Governor Curley's club for the reduction.

The new dwelling house construction, which has been mainly for the workers, is rated by the London Economist as the backbone of British recovery. For the real backbone, however, one ought rather to inquire into the reason for the house purchasing. This, as we have seen, lay principally in the savings acquired out of the reduced food prices. Certainly there is an object lesson here for the United States. But, like all analogies, it cannot be pressed too far. The British consumer, who buys by far the bulk of his food abroad, profited by the distress of world farmers. Some of those farmers were located in the United States. And their distress became the greatest problem awaiting Mr. Roosevelt when he came to office. He had to eke out the low prices they had been receiving on their products. But it would have been better to do so by other means, such as the subsidy, than by saddling the cost on the price of bread, the foundation of western living standards.

Bank of France Discount Rate Raised to 4 P. C.

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Bank of France today raised its discount rate to 4 per cent from 3 per cent.

The rate for security loans was increased to 5 per cent from 4 per cent, and the rate of 30-day loans was raised to 4 per cent from 3 per cent.

The action came as Premier Pierre Laval fought against revived talk of the possibility for devaluation of the franc.

(During the last two weeks, the rates on the foreign exchange markets of the world have moved against the French franc to a point at which it has been profitable to ship gold from France to other financial centers, particularly New York and Amsterdam.)

The Bank of France discount rate had been 3 per cent since Aug. 8, after it had been gradually lowered from the 6 per cent to which it was boosted last May to halt speculators' attacks on the franc. These attacks then were draining the gold reserve.

The bank's statement showed withdrawals of 667,000,000 francs worth of gold during the week ended Nov. 8. (The French franc was quoted on the New York market yesterday at 6.875 cents.)

The total decrease of gold reserves in the last two weeks has been 835,000,000 francs. However, the gold still held is valued at 71,322,732,303 francs, making the coverage on bank notes in circulation more than 75 per cent.

The rate for loans on gold bars was left unchanged at 6 per cent.

Uncertainty of the budget balancing situation, which is causing the purchase of foreign currencies, was said in financial circles to be partly responsible for the shipments of gold abroad.

Any danger of the franc's devaluation, however, was said by bankers to be delayed until early in 1936 at the earliest by the diminishing prospects that there would be a budget and Cabinet crisis.

In parliamentary circles, it was said that depreciation even then was to be considered improbable unless the United States and Great Britain should agree to stabilize their own currencies at the same time.

New Capital Issues Is Unemployment Cure, Say Bankers

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14 (AP)—The important economic policy commission of the American Bankers Association said today "little" men and not big corporations now have the money.

The report was made by 13 of the nation's leading bankers as the annual convention neared a close after the spirited selection of Orval W. Adams of Salt Lake City, executive vice-president of Utah State National Bank, as second vice-president of the association. Mr. Adams, a critic of the Roosevelt recovery program, normally will become president in two years.

Robert V. Fleming, president of Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., was nominated for president succeeding Rudolf S. Hecht of New Orleans, and Thomas K. Smith of St. Louis nominated for first vice-president.

Consumer Buying Power Rises

The commission said the strange situation in which the average man had more money to spend and the corporations less was producing a rather lop-sided prosperity.

"In the past three years," the report said, "there have been large increases in the consumer purchasing power of great numbers of our population.

"They have been due to such factors as wage advances in most lines of employment, to increased agricultural incomes, and to the heavy disbursements of the Federal Government for public works, for the refinancing of farm and urban mortgages, and for relief. . . .

"The part of our national productive economy which has not made satisfactory progress is that which includes construction, and the making of durable goods."

It said the chief reason for lack of production of such things as manufacturing plants and their machinery, ships and locomotives, pipe lines and bridges, cranes and ore docks was that "there has been nearly complete shrinkage in the flow of new capital issues by corporations."

Shortages Make Opportunity

The commission regarded the "huge accumulated shortages of the depression period as constituting a great industrial opportunity, and our vast excess bank deposits as the means by which we may avail ourselves of that opportunity."

The report said the way to cure unemployment was not through incurring public indebtedness, but by the "creation of new corporate borrowings."

The bankers declared business had "genuinely" improved for farmers, retail merchants, hotel keepers, entertainment managers and most newspapers, but that "20 per cent of our workers are idle, and their numbers have not changed much during the past two years."

They said they did not expect any "important increase in the flow of new capital" in 1936, "or at least in the early part of that year."

The report was signed by Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, chairman, and by the other committeemen.

Adams's election came late yesterday, after a convention floor fight against the nominating committee's candidate, E. G. Bennett, of Ogden, Utah.

Bennett's opponents charged he was indirectly associated with government-controlled financial institutions. He called the charges "bunk" and withdrew his name.

Bankers' New Head

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Robert V. Fleming

President of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., Newly Elected President of American Bankers Association

Building League Is Urged to Seek $2000 Home Tax Exemption

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14 (AP)—A committee report urged the United States Building & Loan League today to nation-wide efforts for a $2000 exemption on homes for taxation purposes.

Lieut. Gov. Charles W. Thompson of Kansas presented the report urging measures to relieve real estate from what is called "terrific taxation."

A committee report yesterday termed "unsound" a 5 per cent rate it said had been adopted by the Federal Housing Administration. Six per cent should be nearer correct, it said. Today, I. Friedlander, Houston, Texas, president of the league, told the convention he thought interest rates were being overemphasized.

"The interest rate upon home mortgage loans, as important as it may be conceded to be," he told the gathering of some 2000 home financing experts, "can hardly be said to have justified all the attention which it has been given to the exclusion of other important factors in home ownership costs, such as material and labor."

Herman F. Cellarius, secretary-treasurer of the league, reported "strengthening financial position" of the 10,920 building and loan associations he listed in the country. New loans in 1934 increased over the previous twelve months for the first time since 1929, he said, to a total of $462,800,000, making $4,487,535,245 the total mortgages building associations now hold.

World Copper Stocks Decrease 35,101 Tons

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—World stocks of refined copper decreased 35,101 tons during October, according to statistics reported to the trade today.

Domestic shipments during October totaled 59,081 tons, while domestic primary production amounted to 39,213 tons. Total domestic production of 54,697 tons compared with 59,081 tons in September.

Apparent export consumption of copper during October was 105,431 tons, compared with 88,603 in September. Foreign mine production last month was 73,002 tons, and secondary output was 11,095 tons, making a total foreign production for October of 84,097 tons.

Anglo-Danish Trade Bettered By Mutual Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World trade repercussions are seen here in changes in the direction of mutuality that have been taking place in Anglo-Danish business since that epoch-making year, 1932, when the adoption of a tariff closed Britain's previously wide open market gates.

So long as Britain continued to offer a free market to one-sixth of all the goods that the whole world had to sell, there was much to be said for endeavor on the part of other countries to protect their own producers by tariffs. This was because—however high such tariffs might be—at least a material portion of national output could be disposed of in the British Isles. Recent changes in Anglo-Danish trade afford a typical instance of where this is now ceasing to be the case.

Tariff Changes Situation

In 1931 Britain took £46,000,000 worth of Denmark's £66,000,000 total exports of farm produce. Denmark—in order to raise this produce—itself imported manufactures and foodstuffs and other raw materials from wherever it could get them cheapest. Its suppliers were therefore in chief measure high tariff countries which—owing to the protection they gave to their own producers—could afford to ship at low prices the surplus goods not needed at home. As soon as Britain adopted a tariff this situation changed.

London at once made a trade agreement with Copenhagen under which continued access to the British market was conditioned by Danish undertaking to buy a greatly increased proportion of its own requirements in the United Kingdom.

British exports to Denmark have consequently been increasing, despite trade slump conditions generally prevailing. According to figures given in the current issue of Lloyds Bank Monthly Review by M. H. Hauch, first president of the Danish Agricultural Council, these British exports grew from £9,200,000 in 1931 to £14,100,000 last year. At least a corresponding decrease took place simultaneously in Danish imports from other countries.

Danish Trade Rises

Denmark, nevertheless, is itself doing better than it was. The League of Nations Information Section in its September "Facts and Figures" places Denmark sixth among all the nations of the world in regard to producing activity at the present time. M. Hauch supports this. He quotes the net yield of the capital invested in Danish agricultural properties at 3.6 per cent in 1933-34, compared with the insignificant yield of only 0.5 per cent in 1931-32.

The net result, in fact, has been to change what was previously one-way trade into mutually reciprocal business.

Denmark is only a very small country but the conditions of its trade are such as to render apparent movements not equally visible in many other states. These movements, so far as they go, are taken here to illustrate the widely accepted theoretical proposition that buying and selling are mutually dependent functions, and that this applies as much in the case of states as in that of individual persons.

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November 14, 1935

Clarification of the New Testament

Jerome's Translation Not Immediately Accepted, Many Churches Continuing Use of Old Latin Version of Second Century—Vulgate Finally Taken as Authoritative in Ninth Century—Syrians Produced Several Versions

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fortieth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that the canon of the New Testament has been considered, it seems of interest to survey its history, to learn something of the various versions which developed before the time of Gutenberg. One of the most important of the early versions, the Vulgate, was the work of Jerome (Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus), secretary to Damasus, Bishop at Rome between 366 and 384 A. D.

Because of the multiplicity of texts that had developed, the Bishop saw the need of clarifying and unifying the substance of the New Testament. Accordingly, he commissioned Jerome, his secretary, to undertake the task. From the old texts, Jerome, with as little change as possible, produced in Latin the version known to us as the Vulgate, arranging the books in the order now familiar in the New Testament.

The translation and revision were carefully made. Later he also took in hand the overhauling of the Old Testament, and the result was the Bible which has been widely used and still is the basis of the accepted version, the Rheims-Douai, of the Roman Catholic Church.

Council of Trent

The reception of Jerome's translation, however, was not immediate, for many churches continued to use the Old Latin version made in the second century. No doubt personal opinions and ambitions entered into the situation, for the road of the religious reformer has never been an easy one. It was not until the ninth century that the Vulgate was wholly regarded as authoritative; and as we have seen not until the Council of Trent, in 1546, was it adopted as the standard Bible for the Roman Catholic Church as a whole. The term "Vulgate" is derived from the Latin, "vulgata," signifying "common."

Even earlier than Jerome's translation was a version brought out by an Assyrian Christian, Tatian by name. The fact that the four Gospels contained much of repetitive statement so impressed Tatian that during the latter part of the third century he determined to remedy the situation by combining the Gospel story into a single narrative.

Accordingly, taking a Greek text of the New Testament widely used at that period, he proceeded to do what a modern journalist often does. By the liberal use of "paste pot and scissors," he eliminated and rearranged the contents of the four Gospels into a single connective story. That is, he made of the four books one, known as the "Diatessaron." There is no evidence that his version was translated into Latin.

Tatian later in his native Assyria translated his Greek version into Syriac, the language of the Euphrates Valley; and this version was commonly used in the churches of that region. The Syriac was one of the Semitic group of languages, closely resembling the Aramaic, but not identical with it. The original manuscript has disappeared, but Tatian's version continued to be used until the early part of the fifth century.

Several authors in modern times have brought out versions of the four Gospels in English, after the style of the Diatessaron, and they serve a useful purpose in intensive study of the Gospel narrative. Professor Alexander Souter says that the "original Greek of Tatian's book is a more desirable possession for the textual critic of the Gospels than almost anything else yet discovered."

Syrian scholars were diligent in producing versions of the Bible in their own language. Four of these versions, including the Diatessaron, are known to scholars. In 1842 fragments of a Syrian manuscript containing part of a Gospel were discovered in the Nitrion Desert in Egypt. When translated, it was found to have been produced in the fifth century, but reproduced from a text actually belonging to the second century.

Kept in Monastery at Sinai

In 1892 two English ladies found in the Monastery of St. Catherine, on Mt. Sinai, a manuscript of the four Gospels in Syriac, regarded as the oldest translation ever made into that language. It is assigned to the second century and is a palimpsest, that is, it was inscribed on a parchment from which other writings had been erased. It is now preserved in the Greek Orthodox Monastery at Sinai.

The oldest and by far the best known of the Syriac versions is the Peshitto, a word signifying "simple" or "easily understood." Some scholars contend that the Old Testament portion of the version was made prior to the beginning of the Christian era. Others locate it in its entirety toward the end of the second century; while many reliable commentators hold that it was directly or indirectly the work of Rabbulas, Bishop of Edessa from 411 to 435 A. D.

About the date of this Syriac version has arisen much discussion. In fact, it has been a veritable storm center among Biblical scholars. The question has been whether it was an original manuscript of the second century, a reproduction of a version of that period, or a revision under the direction of Bishop Rabbulas of an older manuscript to bring it into line with Greek versions of his time. It appears that the best scholarship at present inclines toward the last named as the most likely situation.

Work Done by Polycarp

Through the centuries, the Peshitto has been the standard for the Assyrian churches. Second and Third John, Second Peter, Jude, and the Apocalypse are wanting in this version. This Syriac version of the Old Testament, sometimes called the Syriac Vulgate, was translated from the Hebrew text and contained the same number of books, 22. Whatever period is assigned to the Peshitto, as a whole, it has served a valuable purpose in affording an accurate, faithful, and literal text of the early Bible.

The Syrian scholars, with characteristic energy, refused to rest with the Peshitto as the final version, although it was accepted as both standard and official. Early in the sixth century, the Bishop of Mabug directed the making of even a more literal translation of the New Testament, the work being actually done by his secretary, one Polycarp. It is of interest that of this translation only the books wanting in the Peshitto remain. This is known as the Philoxenian version. A revision of this version, made by Harkel in the seventh century, survives and is almost complete.

The purpose of Harkel's translation was to make of the Philoxenian a version still more literal. Its use seems to be more practical for the textual critic than for the general scholar. Its accuracy is such as to make plain the meaning of the original Greek. This effort at literalism is paralleled in our own time by the recent translation by Professor Torrey of Yale University of the four Gospels from the Greek, after having constructed the background in Aramaic.

Still another version of the Scriptures, known as the Palestinian, is written in a Syriac dialect closely resembling the Aramaic, the language of Jesus. No complete book of this version remains. In it, Matthew XXVII:17 reads, "Jesus Barabbas," probably the correct reading, attested by several authorities, including Origen.

Bible in Outline

Beginning on Monday, Nov. 18, "The Bible in Outline" will appear daily on the daily features page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *This useful feature, prepared by Coralyn D. Bertle, will summarize the outstanding events in the lives of Bible characters, from Genesis through Revelation.*

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Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France*	New York, Nov. 16, noon	Nov. 15, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:00 am
Rex†	New York, Nov. 16, noon	Nov. 15, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 9:00 am
Britannic‡	Boston, Nov. 17	Nov. 16, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 7:30 am
Washington	New York, Nov. 20, noon	Nov. 19, 8:00 pm	Nov. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 7:30 pm

*Northern Ireland, Italy and Mediterranean countries, except Irish Free State.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
‡Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, mail for Irish Free State and northern Ireland. Saturday, all mail.

What's Going On In the Arts

"Gallery Gods"

IN CAMBRIDGE, Mass., two years ago, a little group of adventurers in the drama presented an example of their experimentation in a play by Karl Schönherr called "The Children's Tragedy." They had lately stolen from beneath the wing of Eva LeGallienne's Apprentice Group, and they styled themselves the Apprentice Theater. Living and working together, they planned to build a permanent company along the lines of the Moscow Art and the Abbey theaters.

Having labored for two years, the group now blossoms as the Associated Actors Theater. It has produced plays in New York and elsewhere, and now occupies the Peabody Playhouse in Boston, where it opened a three-week visit on Nov. 13 with "Gallery Gods," an adaptation by Henrietta Malkiel and John Housman of a play by the Austrian, Richard Duschinsky—a rather old-fashioned study of love among stage folk, given a certain topicality by its depiction of the plight of actors in latter-day Berlin.

The group has clearly grown. In its beginnings it consisted of 11 members. This cast numbers 25 or more. Two years ago, there were "rehearsal-performances" without scenery or props. The present production is provided with a full complement of settings and stage articles. Moreover, the settings are well contrived and lend illusion to the scenes. The company is ready, then, to present plays.

"Gallery Gods" has been directed by Waldemar Kappel, who also plays the part of a theatrical agent. Mr. Kappel, the program confides, was formerly stage manager and assistant director of Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theatre in Berlin. Some echoes of that experience may perhaps be discerned in this production. There is a certain amount of mass movement on a small scale, with a good deal of shouting; and some leaping over the footlights to and from the auditorium. In sharp contrast, the scenes which are not noisy are extremely low-keyed. This mixture of the spectacular Reinhardt style with the so-called naturalistic style is a little baffling. The two styles, however, do have this in common: it is equally difficult to hear the speeches, in one instance because too many people talk at once, in the other, because the lines are not spoken audibly.

It was interesting to note that the most effective performance was that of Mr. Kappel, and the most effective single scene that in which he appeared. He gave a clear portrayal, and he and his fellow-actors could be heard without difficulty. It seems a pity that Mr. Kappel could not have communicated to the other members of the cast the qualities which he himself displayed. It would help, too, if he could better the pace of the whole performance.

If the Associated Actors still want to establish a company comparable to the Moscow Art or the Abbey, they would be well advised to discard the methods of big spectacle, on the one hand, and "naturalistic" acting, on the other. Those famous bands of artists are not misled by such vanities. They know that the theater remains the theater, and that the first inescapable rule is that the actors must be heard. L. A. S.

Gebhard-Brown

LAST night in Jordan Hall, Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and George Brown, cellist, gave a recital of sonatas, listing the Pizzetti in F major (dedicated to the memory of the composer's wife Maria), the Beethoven in A major, Op. 69, and the Grieg in A minor.

Since each artist is a soloist in his own right, it was to be expected that technical obstructions would be reduced to the vanishing point, nor were one's expectations thwarted. There was, during the entire program, an uninterrupted ebb and flow in tonal sequences which revealed on the part of the artists a complete and thorough understanding of the fundamentals of good ensemble playing.

The Pizzetti, to one pair of ears, presented some singularly interesting and beautiful measures. The first movement is introduced by the pianoforte in meditative mood, to be joined in like mood by the cello. In contrast, the final movement is announced by cello in recitative, with pianoforte giving support as the movement advances. Mr. Brown lost no opportunity to emphasize the unusual qualities of the work, and brought to the fore all its poetry. Nor was he alone in sensitive interpretation, since Mr. Gebhard brought to bear a keenness of understanding which made of the pianoforte score a work of almost solo dimension, yet within the bounds of good taste. At the conclusion there was tremendous applause.

Although the Beethoven sonata is more or less "old hat" it assumed a significance last night which is not always apparent. There were no perfunctory measures. The ideas of the composer were presented through the medium of an expert performance which in itself was of a polished elegance in keeping with the thematic material. The Scherzo-allegro molto movement, an enormously difficult score for the cello, was compassed with disarming ease by Mr. Brown, with Mr. Gebhard matching his performance in nuance and fleetness of fingers.

Throughout the evening the large and distinguished audience gave every indication of keen appreciation for a recital by a pair of musicians of whom Boston has every right to be proud. G. M. S.

Guild of Boston Artists

THE solo exhibitions at the Guild of Boston Artists begin with a showing of paintings by Margaret Fuller Tyng. The exhibition consists mainly of portraits, supplemented with a few marine depictions.

The artist is fortunate in her models; they all seem interesting types, presenting the painter with possibilities of revealing her talents. She seeks the more genial traits, evinces the kindlier qualities. To gain her ends she ignores any theatrical tricks, refuses to apply shadows in abundance, play up ravishing colors. She traces the outline carefully, fixes the figure clearly against the background. There are moments perhaps when one might wish for a relaxation in contour, a tendency to soften edges to blend with the enveloping atmosphere.

The outdoor pictures serve as a contrast with studio portrayals. The painter tries to convey a sense of the fresh air, the moving water, the swaying grasses.

In the large corridor at the Guild there is a group of bas-relief portraits by Hilda Scudder. It is interesting to compare the plastic with the painted portraits. In the latter the portrayer works in smaller dimension, with fewer details. In the painting Margaret Tyng must create the third dimension, while Hilda Scudder has the tridimensional factor to begin with. Considering the comparative shallowness of bas-relief Miss Scudder manages to give the illusion of fully rounded representation. Her treatment is realistic, but she does not lose sight of inner refinements of character in her literal register of outward features.

Other displays are aquarelles, miniature portraits and large oils by various members of the Guild. The style and standard typical of Guild membership prevail. D. A.

'Legong'

AT THE Fine Arts Theater, "Legong" is the new feature. This is a sound film (not a talkie) with technicolor, based on a simple story of life on the island of Bali. A Temple dancing girl loves a player in the orchestra. When she finds that he loves her sister she throws herself from a bridge.

The interest of the film, therefore, is in its picturization of life on Bali. This is well done, with emphasis on rites and customs which, it is true, have been shown before on the screen, but not perhaps so effectively. Of equal interest is the travel film, "Wings Over Ethiopia," which records an airplane journey from Europe to Africa, and intimate glimpses of the life of the natives. The bill is completed by an amusing Disney cartoon, "Mickey's Kangaroo," and a newsreel.

Convictions Follow New York Inquiry Into Loan Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The prosecution and court machinery set up for New York County's racket inquiry is moving swiftly this week in its first major case—the arraignment and trial of 22 loan sharks whose "Shylock" interest rates typify a small-fry usury practice that is said to net about $1,000,000 a week.

With two convictions already in hand for Sam "Curly" Kurland, of the Bronx, and Sam Faden, who operated jointly through the Furriers' Bridge Club, the remaining 20 similarly charged with unlicensed money-lending and victimization of impoverished persons will be arraigned this week for immediate trial.

The Kurland and Faden methods were bared by witnesses, and the former pleaded guilty to 12 charges after the special prosecutor, Thomas E. Dewey, obtained convictions on two counts.

Faden took the stand as a philanthropist who helped, not mulcted, his clients.

Then Louis Saslow, an automobile painter, testified that when he did not pay exorbitant interest to Faden on a $50 loan, "he and two men beat me up."

Herman Alexander, a young fur salesman, stated that he paid $87 on a $35 loan and was threatened with violence if he did not pay $100 additional in penalties. After paying $60 of that, he fled to Philadelphia, wreck of his home having been threatened.

Interest charge to Samuel Schulman, a Bronx poultry store employee, was testified to have been at the rate of 692 per cent a year on a $50 loan, and 830 per cent on a second $25 loan.

The cases were heard in special sessions court by Chief Justice Frederick Kernochan and Justices Thomas F. Brady and Max Salomon and the two men were remanded for sentence on Nov. 22.

Staff Play Roles In London Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Members of the staff of the Comedy Theater here recently escaped from their duties to make their bows in front of the footlights.

At a charity matinee of "Someone at the Door," program-seller Pauline Brant took the part of leading lady, chief electrician Bert Olliffe, that of owner of the country house, property master Bob Symons a gloomy and criminal butler, while box-office keeper Frank Mathie portrayed a stern policeman. Other members of the staff filled the rest of the bill.

Mr. Eric Lugg, the director, paid tribute to these amateur performers. They rehearsed enthusiastically for a month, he said, and were word-perfect. He let them give very much their own interpretation to the characters.

The proceeds of the matinee were given to the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 66c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXCLUSIVE County for article widely used in homes and on auto; good profits; send 20c for full size bag and details. ATKINSON CHEMICAL CO., Bay Village, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—TIRE ADJUSTER
Tire adjuster competent to handle inspections; correspondence; details. Write full information; experience; salary expected; so forth. Address 344 Linden Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EXPERIENCED salespeople, with references to sell woven Damask stainless tablecloths, to users; sample furnished; liberal commission. HUDSON MILLS CO., 66 Leonard St., New York City.

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-105, Watertown, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—On staff of busy operating executive; university graduate; 5 years general auditing, accounting, statistical research, 3 years public and government auditing, 8 years executive accountant, assistant to financial executive; have modernized accounting systems converting loose pre-merger type into modern control accounting acceptable to absorbing corporation, conforming to its intricate, multi-subsidiary accounting requirements; installed from scratch monthly and quarterly financial and budgetary control, etc.; references prove executive ability, exceptional record. Reply Box X-29, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 36c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau Street, New York.

ANIMALS

DOG OWNERS, DOG LOVERS
HELP US exempt the dog from the cruelties of vivisection. Write
MRS. DIANA BELAIS
1860 Broadway New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

HARTFORD, CONN., 697 Blue Hills Ave.—First floor, 3-family, 5 pleasant rooms, large closets, garage; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire second floor or phone 2-6903.

MANCHESTER, CONN., 137 W. Middle Turnpike, 2nd Floor—Central, 5 sunny rooms, modern conveniences. Inquire 1st Floor or Hartford 2-9002.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 415 E. 16th St.—Three rooms, 2 exposures, twin beds, inner spring mattresses, elevator, Electrolux, incinerator; one block subway. Apartment A 2 or Superintendent.

CORSETIERES

Trixy Fashion Foundation Garments
A Joy Giver to the Wearer
Brooklyn and New York City representative will gladly call, by appointment, to display same. Phone MRS. HENHOLZI before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m. Atlantic 5-5983.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 149 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ENGLISH girl, cultured, exchange English for German; conscientious. Write Box H-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PARROTS—African gray, double yellow head Mexican, finger tame, talks, sings and whistles; perfect plumage and health; satisfaction guaranteed. FLORA F. KNIGHT, 617 South Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings. Also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd. Flushing N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN wanted for ladies' hair-cutting; splendid opportunity for right man. EXCLUSIVE BEAUTY & GIFT SHOP, 223 Hale St., Charleston, W. Va.

WANTED — Capable companion, Christian Scientist, age 20 to 25, for young man. Reply giving telephone number to Box A-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of stenography, moderate speed, accurate, capable of taking responsibility; reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Young or middle-aged woman to work in private family; at present for home and board. Call ASPinwall 4397 for appointment.

EXPERIENCED young waitress for downtown sandwich shop; 11:30 until 2:30 daily except Sunday. Write Box K-11, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

NURSERY governess wanted for child 2½ years; must be person of intelligence, refinement; personal references necessary. BLUM, 38 East 85th St., N. Y. C. Butterfield 8-3924.

HOSIERY

BROOKLYN, N. Y. representative for SNAG-PROOF HOSIERY, guaranteed long wear and service, will gladly call at your convenience. MRS. PAUL OLSEN, 425 101st Street.

LEASE AND FIXTURES

LEASE AND FIXTURES — 100% location, Flushing, L. I.; 5 min. walk to proposed World's Fair Grounds; real opportunity. Box X-61, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church.
Latest Fall Models, $1.98 up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. Edgecombe 4-1313, New York City.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 3400, MU 6-2165, TRA. 7-0272.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling st. Slocum 6-8289

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FINE full or part time permanent selling opportunity with old reliable company; quality plants and trees; readily sold; liberal commissions assure good earnings. Ask for details. CHASE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS for discriminating guests; unusually large $6-$8 (three baths); sunshine. THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th) N.Y.C.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractively furnished bedroom, sitting room, private bath; refined Christian home; three minutes to station. Oakwood 1176.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Unusual 3 or 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; in refined home; conveniently located. BOX 261.

N. Y. C., 58th St., 135 W.—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN, newly decorated studio rooms, singles, doubles, community kitchens, maid-service, showers, etc. Col. 5-8759.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th St.) Apt. 2-C—Furnished rooms; business, professional people; references exchanged; moderate rates. Susquehanna 7-8213.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive 552—Beautiful view; living room; comfortable bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; $12.50; elevator. Apt. 5F (125th subway).

N. Y. C., 502 West 113th St. (Columbia)—Attractive newly decorated front studio, refrigeration, homelike atmosphere; near church; reasonable. Apt. 6A.

SILVERWARE

VALUE Silverware, Replating. A. EINSORN, 507 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Va. 3-8480. Formerly with John Wanamaker.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WORK of any kind by young man; first class fireman's license, watchman, caretaker, chauffeur, private or truck; references. Phone Waltham 4672-J (Mass.).

YOUNG MAN, competent chauffeur, desires position; experienced Southern driver; reasonable rates; references. Box T-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ERIE, PA.—Wanted, position as dental assistant, practical nurse or housekeeper for motherless children; Christian Scientists preferred. Care Mrs. Durbin, 79 W. 21st St.

EXPERIENCED attendant, specialty elderly people, manage home, $25 and $30 weekly. Dial 2-1498, IDA E MURRAY, 19 Kensington Rd., Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL houseworker, trustworthy colored woman, well recommended, desires work by day or laundry taken home. Edgecombe 4-9322, New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. Box B-11, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED lady wishes position as housekeeper or companion; used to traveling; go anywhere; driver's license. Write "B," 72 Burrill Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—By experienced woman, position as bookkeeper, companion, or secretary; willing to do light housework; go anywhere; good references. BOOKKEEPER, 1159 Lake Ave.

STORE SPACE

SPACE for rent, exclusive custom-made gown shop; suitable lingerie, millinery; window space. DE BORRAS, 44 East 50th Street, N. Y. C.

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CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Private tutoring; high school subjects or adults in English; reasonable rates. Tel. Longwood 1060 after 5 p. m.

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Arcade Typewriter, 30 Boylston St., Boston

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NEMOFLEX CORSELET
with and without "WONDERLIFT belt."
$3.50 to $7.50
Comfortable, practical, smartly styled, beautifully made. An outstanding value in figure control. All sizes.
MEIGS & CO.

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
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KENWOOD BLANKETS
The Blankets Supreme for Comfort, Wear and Looks.
Soft—Light Weight—Luxurious
In beautiful colors—exquisitely silk bound—in all sizes—Single Bed, Twin Bed, Three-Quarter Bed and Full Bed sizes.
$6.98 to $13.98 each
See "KENWOODS" before you buy your blankets
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Department Store
in the PLAZA BLOCK
in Cheshire with a condensed representative selection of men's, women's and children's wear. We invite you to inspect our Cheshire Shop.
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WORDEN'S
Delicious Ice Cream
Safe Milk
Creamed Cheese and Butter
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

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Old Hundred will remain open during the winter. Make reservations for Old Fashioned New England Thanksgiving Dinner.
Southbury, Conn., Rt. 6 Phone Woodbury 93
MRS. NELLIE I. BROWN

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
79c up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

Delmar's
Home Made Candy Shop
85 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.

KARMELKORN *See It Made*

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Felt Hats Renovated
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OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING CO.
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106 GRAND STREET
Just around the corner from Bank Street
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Everything
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Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
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Whitney's
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The Uniform Solid Fuel
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JASON FLEECE OVERCOATS $35
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COTRELL and LEONARD Inc.
472 BROADWAY
SALE
FUR COATS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY
Savings as much as 30% to 40%.

Mrs. Leo's Beauty Shop
130 STATE STREET DIAL 5-9392
For Thanksgiving—Special
LEON WAVE $5.00
LOUISE SCOCCA, *Operator*

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
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Try This New Scientific Cleaning Instead of Ordinary Dry Cleaning
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Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
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Try a
VICTOR HEAT BOOSTER
on your register for the room that's hard to heat, either floor or wall register. Perfect results or your money back.
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NOVEMBER
Home Furnishings Sale
helps you prepare economically for winter comfort
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HOUSES REMODELED
ROOFING
"Millerized" products give quality, long life, low cost and beauty. Certain-teed products.
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Barnes Flower Shop
Be THANKFUL for Flowers
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BRONXVILLE

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Eugène Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
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North End of Station Plaza West Side Tel. 3163

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WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
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Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

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Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
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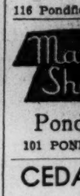
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Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
21½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

Spencer's Sportswear
extend to the readers of the Monitor a Thanksgiving anniversary offering 20% off.
Dresses, Skirts, Leather Jackets, Blouses, Knitted Suits, Millinery
For one week beginning Nov. 15
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Comstock's
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. 1030

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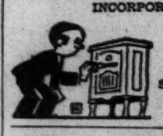
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NO account too small
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BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Christmas Cards
Select Yours Early
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Grant 7431. 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG.....$11.75
STOVE.....$12.25
NUT.....$12.00
PEA.....$10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT.....$9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

GRANT 3368
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Purchasers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CORTLAND

H. B. Hubbard Co. TEL. 1101
"If It's Good to Eat, Hubbard Has It."
FANCY GROCERIES
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
SPECIAL HOLIDAY ITEMS
MONARCH FINER FOODS

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies—Paints
PHONE 52

GLOVERSVILLE

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

Place Your Orders NOW for TURKEYS for THANKSGIVING
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye — **COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS**

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
A Complete Line of Sea Foods Packed Fresh at the Coast. Finest Quality, Convenient to Cook and Economical.
COLLINS & STILWELL

Thanksgiving
LINEN SALE
Substantial Savings
ARGERSINGER'S

JAMESTOWN

Thanksgiving Linens
Famous "BROWN'S SHAMROCK" and "ABERDEEN" Imports
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

PRINTZ'S
Southwestern New York's finest men's and boys' store. Make this your headquarters for Christmas shopping.
Trade in Your Old Suite for a
NEW DININGROOM SUITE
for Thanksgiving
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

Visit Our New
DOWNSTAIRS STORE
LAMPS LUGGAGE
GIFT WARES and ELECTRICAL GOODS
Lockwood's
Third at Cherry
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Viola Stevens HATS
and accessories

Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings
2828 DELAWARE AVE.

WERNER'S MARKET
Quality Foods Delicatessen
Mrs. Werner's Home Made
Chop Suey—Salads—Baked Beans
Many other delicacies.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 3564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2603 DELAWARE AVENUE. RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

CHRYSANTHEMUMS *for* THANKSGIVING
Phone us, Larchmont 81, if inconvenient to call,
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET

Long Island

BALDWIN

COLLYER and BAILEY
A fine selection of Bungalows and Houses for rent, $35.00 to $100.00 a month
10 South Grand Avenue

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

ELMHURST

Medina Beauty Parlor

We Specialize in Personality Hair Cutting and Permanent Waving
Complete Line of Cosmetics
90-39 CORONA AVENUE New. 9-2459

A. FLEISCHMAN
Reliable Furrier
Ready-made coats and coats made to order. Bring in your fur coat and let me estimate on remodeling.
Prices Reasonable—Satisfaction Guaranteed
43-18 91ST PLACE HAV. 4-2609

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Far Rockaway 7-2838—7-0402
A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Licensed Plumber for New York City, including Lawrence, Inwood, Atlantic Beach, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, and the Town of Hempstead.
1110 OAK PLACE

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
DEBUTANTE HOSIERY SHOP
1038 Central Avenue
Specializing in Gloves, Bags and Hosiery
Carrying a complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
SALLY MAST, *Proprietor*

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

SOS
Gas and Service Station
560 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

See Our New 1936
Philco Radio
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

FLUSHING

MARGARET IVERSON
Formerly with Hickson's
Creator Importer
Hats designed for the individual. Specializing in the hard-to-fit head sizes.
41-12 162ND STREET FL. 9-7272

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

CLARA P. ANDREWS HAIRDRESSER

154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2812

DRESSES, HATS, ACCESSORIES
Gifts for All Occasions
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FOREST HILLS

LORENZ GOWN SHOPPE
Woolen Dresses
Greatly Reduced
Austin St. and Windsor Pl. BO 8-6590

FREEPORT

THANKSGIVING! PIES!
MINCE AND PUMPKIN
Order Them NOW at
Maier's PIES & PASTRY
Always a Delicious Selection of Cakes and Breads to choose from.
49 SO. MAIN ST. Phone Free. 1256

Your
Thanksgiving Turkey
Must Be Choice
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Won't Disappoint you
131 So. Main St. Phone Free. 1946
Orders Delivered

SINCLAIR-ize YOUR CAR FOR WINTER
EVEREADY PRESTONE
Sinclair Service Station
FRED HARRIGAN, Prop.
GROVE STREET, COR. MERRICK ROAD
Phone Freeport 3143

Loveliness Attracts Care of
Hair, Skin and Nails

Encourages the poise and confidence that is yours when you appear at your best.
HARPER METHOD
Grove Thea. Bldg., Freeport, L. I. Freeport 1599

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
"Freeport's Finest Store"
CLOTHING, HATS, HABERDASHERY, SHOES
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
85 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2172
Complete stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES for School and Dress, Dancing Slippers and Gym Shoes. X-Ray Fitting.
Serving Monitor Readers for Over Seven Years.

HEMPSTEAD

New Central Market
Choice Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
MODERATE PRICES FREE DELIVERY
4 Greenwich St. Hempstead 448

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.
46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

TELEPHONE HEMP. 121

COOPER'S
Expert Radio Repairing on All Makes
● RADIOS
● SPORTING GOODS
● REFRIGERATION
● EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
All work guaranteed.
53 MAIN STREET

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave.
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7343

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD 7445
WEISBECKER'S
PRIME MEATS
123 MAIN STREET

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Georges
fine furniture
Inspection of Our Maple House Would Be Really Worth While
352 FULTON AVE. Tel. Hempstead 2154

TELEPHONE HEMPSTEAD 8168
We Specialize in Stouts and Odd Sizes
"Where Fashions Are in Bloom"
Le Rose
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
Winter Coats Greatly Reduced
12 MAIN STREET

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

GOLDEN PHEASANT

BARBER SHOP AND **BEAUTY SHOP**
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date "Ike Indies" department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-2098

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.
HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE

A SUGGESTION When in Need of a Gift
WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre
Hardware and Household Furnishings
S. Rubin
Household Novelties
Devoe's Paints
Garden Tools and Supplies
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
4029 82nd street newtown 9-3430

Brighton Cleaning Stores
49 cents
Suits — Dresses — Coats
We Call and Deliver, no charge.
Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1630

CAMEO SHOPS
UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
Lamps and Tables
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82ND STREET Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

BRIGHTON LAUNDRY
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
3766 86th Street Hav. 9-2699

JAMAICA

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

DELLRSON'S Inc.

89-74 165th Street
Featuring Orthopedic Shoes for the Entire Family
KALI-STEN-IKS
SHOES FOR KIDDIES

LYNBROOK

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Telephone Lynbrook 9876

Van Roon Hosiery Shops
25 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lynbrook 2159
HOSIERY CORSETS
BRASSIERES
LINGERIE GLOVES
90 So. Main Street, Freeport, and 7-A Main Street, Hempstead

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824
All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Start Your Christmas Shopping Early.
Select Your Christmas Gifts Now.
A small deposit will reserve your purchase.
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8423

ADELSON'S
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOP
69 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 6327
Special—Boys' Corduroy Suits, 5.75
Overcoats, 8.95 and up
Buy Boys' Wear at a Boys' Shop

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Long Island

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

"Every Customer a Friend"
Sarges Brothers, Inc.
QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
27 Front Street, East Rockaway
DISCOUNT FOR CASH AND CARRY
Deliveries from Valley Stream to Babylon
Phones Lyn. 3383, Amityville 30

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

SAMUEL F. HEMING
Florist and Decorator
5 West Valley Stream Boulevard
Telephone Valley Stream 9864
We Telegraph Flowers

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

INSURANCE
Fire—Auto—Life and All Casualty Coverage
POTTER & ROBINSONS
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

PLUMBING — HEATING
SUPERFIX OIL BURNING HEATING PLANTS WITH AIR CONDITIONING
ELECTRIC—REFRIGERATORS WATER PUMPS WASHING MACHINES
SEE EDWIN F. USHER FOR
ALL GENERAL PLUMBING Repairs and Remodeling
103 SO. OCEAN AVENUE PHONE 918

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
S. & W. Canned Goods
FANCY POULTRY
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

SWEZEY & NEWINS
Patchogue and Huntington
1936 PHILCO RADIOS
With All-Wave Aerial 54.95
● No Down Payment
● As Low as 15c Day
Guaranteed One Year

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

DOMESTIC PAINT CO., Inc.
Paints, Varnishes, Artist Supplies, etc.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH—11 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y.
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

FRANK WYNS BAKERY
221-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
91-05 SPRINGFIELD BOULEVARD
Try Our Home Made
APPLE — MINCE — PUMPKIN PIES

Lars Super Service Station
214-30 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village, L. I. Hollis 5-9832

Will WINTERPROOF *your car with safety.*
Your CREDIT is good here. Purchase tires, batteries, radios, heaters, etc. Pay conveniently.

New Low Price Policy
DRESSES
7.00 and 11.00
PHILECE GOWNS
QUEENS THEATRE BUILDING
QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various cravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 2-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 2-0456

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001

Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS

SILVER QUEEN HAND LAUNDRY
113-17 MYRTLE AVENUE
Prices for our services will be cheerfully submitted upon request.
Telephone Virginia 7-9157
Margaret Dupier, Prop.

AWNINGS
SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS

MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7777

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0636—0637

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

SUNOCO GAS OILS — ALSO TEXACO GAS
Expert Repairs on All Cars
REJUVENATE YOUR CAR
SPRING SP. $2.95
Great Eastern Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
VIRGINIA 7-10001

Phones: Richmond Hill 2-5017
Virginia 7-1585
RICHARD BOHM, General Manager
GEORGE J. DOTTERWEICH
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING
Generators, Starters, Ignition and Parts, Fender and Body Work
Authorized Willard Storage Batteries—Sales—Recharging
111-20 JAMAICA AVENUE
Telephone Virginia 7-9691

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gorton's
Codfish in Cartons
103-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357 8-2555

THE ALBEE
French Cleaners
TAILORS and FURRIERS
113-19 Myrtle Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-3618
Furs Cleaned, Glazed, Remodeled, at reasonable prices.
Workmanship Guaranteed
Estimates cheerfully given.
20% reduction on all remodeling jobs.

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Featuring Bridal Veils Brides-Maids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8160

Telephone VIRGINIA 7-6191
THE Richmond Beauty Shoppe
3 Items for $1.00
117-10 Hillside Ave.
Opp. RKO, Upstairs

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

You are cordially invited to visit the **checker pastry shop**
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVE.
Richmond Hill 2-3254
Pedicraft Shoes for Children

HARDWARE AND PAINTS
Keys Made, Saws Filed and Retoothed
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises.

SAM WEINBERG
MEN'S WEAR
— ADAM HATS —
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 107th St.

JEWELRY
E. D. Rummel
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Ave., near 117th
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2283

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

Parkway Specialty Shop
CORSETIERES
Gloves—Hosiery
Bryn Mawr and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Aiglon Cotton Frocks
HEADY & TREMMEL
3010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 7-10118

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed

Curtains and Blankets Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 2944
23 South Park Ave.

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3673

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3696

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

UNDERWEAR
MADE OF CHARDONIZE YARN
59c and $1.00 per garment
Slips—Crepe and Satin
$1.69 to $3.98
Silk Stockings—Various Prices
THE PRISCILLA
205 Sunrise Highway

THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

The Store of Satisfaction
MARIANNE'S
Coats—Dresses—Hats
MRS. ETHEL SHAW, *Manager*
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612
TEL. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE
Headquarters for
"Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop. 274 MERRICK RD.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and
Interwoven Socks
9 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MAMARONECK

FRUIT CAKES
for Thanksgiving and the Holidays
HOME-MADE
$1.25 per pound, in 1, 2, 3 or 5 pound sizes.
MRS. WILLIAM E. MURRAY
One Rose Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Tel. Mamaroneck 1645-J

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y

Your Furs
Repaired and Glazed
EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
Also
Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing
101 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving *Packing* *Storage*
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

Have you seen a copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3800
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Shoes Scientifically Rebuilt
Our new way restores original shape. Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
D. de Bellis
9 East 3rd Street
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Oldest Established Jewelers In Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and COMMUNITY CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Christmas Cards
You'll Be Proud to Send
Printed with your name in Silver or Gold as low as $1.75 for 25 Cards.
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 FOURTH AVENUE Oakwood 7410

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

WARREN'S
The Original Gift Shop of Mt. Vernon
LAMPS AND SHADES
OPEN EVENINGS!
Corner South Third Ave. and Second St.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and POWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Nash Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 LIBERTY STREET
STORAGE Tel. 3200

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW ROCHELLE

NUROCO CONE-CLEANED ANTHRACITE
and NUROCO FINE FUEL OIL are sold over the guarantee of a LOCAL firm doing business 74 years at the same address.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
22 PELHAM ROAD N. R. 1000

Electrical Contractor
All Branches of
ELECTRICAL WORK
JOBBING—REPAIRING
JOSHUA SHEDDEN
Telephone: New Rochelle 9289

Telephone New Rochelle 3022
RETA- INC.
distinctive GIFTS
novelties
362 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.
(near Lockwood Avenue)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1866—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

RUDOLF
HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Announcing
REMOVAL TO
374 NORTH AVENUE
(Near Lockwood Ave.)
Latest and Most Modern Improvements in All Forms of Beauty Culture
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2520

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
TEL. N. R. 10471
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Mayflower)

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
'The Happy Place To Eat'
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

JANE DRAKE SHOP
MRS. BARUCH, *Prop.*
FALL SHOWING of INTERESTING NEW MODELS
DRESSES for EVERY OCCASION
at
MODERATE PRICES
12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

A SPECIAL INVITATION to Our MONITOR PATRONS to visit us in our NEW QUARTERS at
550 MAIN STREET
(Two doors away from old address)
RUBY LANE STORES
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

WHY GO TO NEW YORK
FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N. R. 4356

NORTH AVENUE GLASS AND SHADE COMPANY
PICTURES—PICTURE FRAMING
MIRRORS
RADIATOR ENCLOSURES
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
397 North Ave. — New Rochelle 3166
(Across from Boston-Westchester Station)

COLLOM'S
"Clothes for Town and Country"
Chic Fall Fashions
HARRIS TWEED COATS
Ten Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

SPENCER SERVICE
GIRDLES—BANDEAUX—"SPENCERALL"
For Free Figure Analysis Call
Mrs. P. L. McCOY
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
Tel.: New Rochelle 2391
20 Sicard Ave., New Rochelle

MEMORANDUM
TO MY MONITOR PATRONS:
It is to your advantage to do Your Christmas shopping early!
Leonard Talner
JEWELER
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

EGGS and POULTRY
Direct From the Farm Delivered to Your Home
M. JACOBS
888 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

MENS' WEAR
SPECIAL
HAND TAILORED CUTAWAYS
$32.50
Full silk lined, bound edge.
Including vest and striped trousers
SPATS, SILK GLOVES, AND OTHER ACCESSORIES
Colin Bros., Inc. 1070 Flatbush Ave. near Beverly Rd.

Draperies - Curtains - Slip Covers
SILVER'S UPHOLSTERY SHOP
Interior Decorator
455 EIGHTY-SIXTH ST.
Phone Atlantic 5-8474
Manufacturers of Fine Upholstered Furniture

Paints and Painters' Supplies
Lucas
Free Deliveries
Flatbush Paint Center
1861 Flatbush Avenue
Nightingale 4-2448

A. OLEWACK FUR SHOP
Furs Remodeled, Repaired. New Coats made to order. Very low prices.
1165 Flatbush Avenue
Nr. Vanderveer Place BU. 2-0395

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
Hardware, House Furnishings, Paints and Supplies
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

For Thanksgiving
PLUM PUDDING
Schroeder Bros.
VANDEVEER PARK MARKET
1597 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Avenue "H"
Mansfield 6-7620

Fred Herbst Sons
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Avenue
697 Third Avenue
83 Hanson Place

ROYALTON GARAGE
STORAGE REPAIRS SERVICE
1386 Atlantic Ave. nr. New York Ave.
Lafayette 3-0700 Wm. Hubert, Prop.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

BROOKLYN
(Continued)

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your
PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper.
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1489 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Massab & Massab Inc.
IMPORTERS
LINENS, DAMASCUS, CHINESE ART GOODS
We cordially invite you to come in and look around before Christmas shopping.
864 FLATBUSH AVE. Buckminster 2-8210

NB
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.
None Better

EMIL'S
805 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Steam Oil Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 Complete
3 Other Items $1.00 All Week
Buckminster 2-2195

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Manhattan

INSURANCE
REINVEST YOUR FUNDS IN ANNUITIES GIVING HIGHER YIELD AND GREATER TAX EXEMPTION
HERBERT J. GRANT
55 John Street 170 Elm Street
New York, N. Y. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Beekman 3-9400 Hamilton 4921

ANNA-MIA, Inc.
BUtterfield 8-4684
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up.

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TR afalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

THE WELLS COMPANY
TILE CONTRACTORS
Bath and Kitchen Tiling
Longacre 5-6183 8 W. 40th St., N.Y.C.

BLANCHE ANTHONY PRODUCTS
ALL PURPOSE CREAM
Made of the purest ingredients.
2 oz. jar - $1.00
4 oz. jar - $1.75
325 West 77th St., N. Y. C.
EN. 2-3761

Morris Beauty Salon
3551 BROADWAY
AT 145TH ST.
EDGECOMBE 4-4820
All Methods of Permanent Waving
3 SPECIAL ITEMS $1.00
Mon. to Thurs.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Thanksgiving Sale of
Beautiful Handmade
LINENS
$1.00
Scarfs, Squares, Bridge Sets, Chair Backs, Napkins, Pillow Cases and Mercerized Filet Lace Pieces.
A truly hand-picked group for your choice, remarkably low priced. A Luckey Linen Value for your own use and for holiday gift-giving.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

We are now showing the *Smartest* of the *New Things* for Fall.
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 MARKET STREET

For Your Thanksgiving Dinner Shop at **B. & M.**
For your D. C. Turkeys, Ducks, Fowls, Roasting Chickens.
A complete line of fancy groceries at popular prices.
PHONE 6160 FREE DELIVERY

TOYLAND
Open Saturday, November 16
Wallace's Third Floor
The Wallace Co.

EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP
104 PARKER AVE. Phone 6399

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

VAN INGEN
Fuel READING Service
COAL — COKE — OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor *No Jazz*
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

DYERS *Beck* DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

Hot Water, Steam and Warm Air Heating—Gutter Work—Electrical Installation
Victor Ward
H-EATING
134 WETMORE PARK GLEN. 1171-R

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

ALBERT WARD
Optometrist
198 Lyell Ave. at Saratoga Ave.
Glenwood 4419

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg. or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

Birds and Flowers made of paper
Copied *exactly* from nature
For table or wall decoration
Miss Emily E. Smith
D. A. R. Women's Exchange
138 TROUP STREET

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

Telephone Scarsdale 1661 Deliveries
JOHN HUTCHESON
FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers for
Thanksgiving Day
45 Fenimore Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

FUEL OIL
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales and Service
Sales Agents, TIMKEN OIL BURNER
Telephone WHITE PLAINS 6363

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
We Carry Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Rinso Imported Products
The Granulated Soap
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD
For THANKSGIVING DAY *get*
Kemp's
Salted Nuts and Peanut Brittle
Phone Scarsdale 3433 *Prompt Delivery*

Radio Home Service Co.
INCORPORATED
Not Just Tinkering—but SERVICE
RCA Victor Radios
Sales, Radio Service
Music—Pianos—Tuning
15 Popham Road, Scarsdale, New York
Tels. Scarsdale 3296 Tuckahoe 5555

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924
Tel. White Plains 6978

ADELAIDE BARNES
COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
for care of the hair, face and hands
80 Hartsdale Road Hartsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 5866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
H. S. BARNEY CO.
Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady —always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

NEW FLOWER SHOP
Fred'k W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers at Moderate Prices
124 East Washington St., University Block
Phone 2-4421

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

Have Your CHRISTMAS PORTRAITS Made Now
Special for Nov.
3 large portraits $10.00
DRAUCKER STUDIO
407 South Warren Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

H. A. HYDE
The season's styles in hats are versatile. One of them will be smartly becoming to you—and the cost very moderate.
435 S. WARREN STREET

UTICA

Linens and China
Your Thanksgiving table appointment will be the last word in style and beauty, if you set it with Wells Linens, China, Silver and Glass. See the many beautiful pieces that will make any hostess the envy of her guests.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST., ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker St. at Charlotte

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. }

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139
252 Genesee Street Ph. 2-8222

Firestone
One Stop Service
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Accessories, Wheel Alignment, Brakes Adjusted, Washing, Lubrication.
Genesee St. at South Tels. 2-3138—2-3139

WEDDING RINGS in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER
in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

The LINEN SHOPPE
R. A. TEFFT
Dresses Millinery
324 Square Street
Phone 4-1913 *Open Evenings*

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLING AVE.

WATERTOWN

Empsall's New
SLUMBER SHOP
is a restful place to stop!
Blankets, comfortables, bedspreads, mattresses, springs . . . everything that makes for sweet, restful sleep, grouped conveniently together for easy selection.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

CHG
Monogram Pins and Bracelets
White and Yellow Gold
MEYER GORDON, Inc.
Jewelers
Over 31 Years at 125 Main Street

KNITTING?
Instructions given free with materials purchased. Made to Order Dresses, Coats, Suits.
Gerard's
118 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 3223

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, FINGER Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET INC.
FREE DELIVERY
Throughout Central Westchester
Prompt Attention to Phone Orders
Reliable, Regular Deliveries to
White Plains . . . Scarsdale
Hartsdale . . . Elmsford
Greenburgh . . . Hawthorne
Pleasantville . . . Thornwood
Armonk . . . and the Surrounding Towns
WHITE PLAINS 10200

Watch this column for ORAM-KIRCHE'S *important Announcement next week.*
ORAM-KIRCHE, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Gifts Chase Lamps, Novelties for the Buffet Supper in Chromium, Clocks and All Electrical Appliances.
For CHRISTMAS
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 3012

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4238

Heating, Plumbing, Ventilation. To solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business.
HENRY·F·RAAB INC
48 Lake Street Tel. W. P. 7740-1

Gertrude Meyers, Inc.
124 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5921
Mid-Season Sale
Coats, Dresses, Evening Wraps, Knitted Sportswear, Blouses, Sweaters
Greatly Reduced

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

KUPPENHEIMER
Good Overcoats
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

Boys' and Girls' Coat, Hat and Legging Sets, Size 2-6.
Coat and Hat Sets, Size 7-12
WIDE VARIETY
brother & JUNIOR sister
126 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Altman's

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 838

Picture Framing
In All Its Branches
OIL PAINTINGS Relined, Restored
Photographs Correctly Framed
GRASSEAU'S ART SHOP
16 Church Street

"Hi—fellas! Here's Great News!
Toyland Is Open
Come on up to the second floor at Fowler & Sellars and see us!"
Mickey Mouse
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
80 MAIN STREET Phone W. P. 4300

For Christmas—
$3.50 Coty L'Aimant *Special*
Double Compact, $1.95
DRUSS' — ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 280
Free Delivery

YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

THE **EMPIRE MARKET**
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES: 4720—1066 82 LAWRENCE ST.

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

GLORIA'S
Beauty Salon
Permanents $5 to $7.50
Many Items 35c
466 South Broadway Tel. Yonkers 10230
Ent. on Radford St.

Your PRINTING JOB *will be done a little better at*
L. Grand Printing Co., Inc.
77 So. Broadway Yonkers 6235

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Share-the-Wealth Plan Shows Only $100 More for Low Incomes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14—One of the most fallacious arguments in connection with proposals for economic and social restoration is the share-the-wealth scheme, in the opinion of Dr. Ralph Epstein, dean of the University of Buffalo School of Business Administration. He holds that if the earnings of individuals in excess of $5000 a year were distributed among those receiving less than that amount, the yearly income of the latter group would be increased by only $100 each.

"It has become much the fashion during the last few years to talk of the faulty distribution of wealth," Dr. Epstein said in a radio address here Nov. 3. "The cause of economic distress, numerous people say, is not found in our production of goods at all. Take the automobile industry; look at its history. In 1908, when W. C. Durant first organized General Motors, one car for every 1369 persons was manufactured; 25 years later, one car was made for every 77 persons.

Distribution

"Astounding industrial contrasts of this sort, therefore, cause many amateur economists to remark that it is not too small a production of wealth that causes trouble, but its unequal distribution. On the theory that we produce enough—or even too much—wealth, but do not distribute it fairly, reformers and demagogues like the late Huey Long appeal to the masses of voters with their share-the-wealth ideas."

Dr. Epstein stressed that the United States Treasury Department had some "pertinent figures" to show how much wealth there was to be distributed.

"They are not on the ownership of wealth, but on something much more important," he continued, "on annual income."

Income Summary

"Every year the Treasury prints an elaborate document called 'Statistics of Income,' and one of the last two issues available summarizes the income tax returns made by John Citizen for the year 1931. I take that year instead of 1932 because the depression wasn't so severe, although the 1932 figures are now in print. Incidentally, it takes about two years for the Treasury to get this compilation made because in the first place the tax returns are not all filed until about six months after a calendar year is over, and, in the second place, summarizing the data is a huge statistical job. But Treasury statisticians do it regularly, and here are some of the results:

"The number of personal income tax returns, 3,225,000; total income reported by these 3,225,000 people, $13,000,000,000.

"That figure looks pretty small—$13,000,000,000—for a country of this size. It is. The country's total income in that year was nearer $60,000,000,000. The $13,000,000,000 figure is only the income of people who filed tax returns—that is, for the 3,000,000 whose incomes were large enough to come within the income tax law, which applies to married persons with over $2500 and unmarried persons with net incomes of over $1000.

Where Is It,

"Reflect on just that for a moment. Out of about 40,000,000 income receivers in these United States, only 3,000,000, it appears, had incomes considered large enough to tax. Where is this enormous plenty after all?

"'It's there,' say the Huey Longs; 'the rich have it. All you have to do is take the excess away and divide it up and everyone will have enough.'

"All right; let's see just what the mass of people would really have if you could perform a redistribution.

"Take the Treasury's figures again—3,000,000 tax returns; $13,000,000,000. What shall we divide? What shall we seize as 'excess?'

"Suppose, in order to be rather extreme, we say that no one will be permitted to have an income over $5000 a year, whether from his labor or otherwise. Well, how many incomes of over $5000 were there, and if we divided up their so-called excess, what would be the result?

Only About One Fifth

"Only about 600,000 people—a bare fifth of the 3,000,000 taxpayers—had incomes of over $5000. Altogether the excess of their incomes over our maximum allowance of $5000 per plutocrat amounted to $4,000,000,000.

"At first blush, that looks like quite a tidy sum to redistribute. Let's see how far it goes.

"Divide it by 40,000,000 income receivers. If your arithmetic is correct, the result is just $100 each. That is the stupendous amount by which the incomes of people who now receive less than $5000 a year would be increased if all incomes were limited to that amount and the so-called excess were redistributed.

Take Other Years

"Of course, 1931 was a depression year. But we can take figures for 1928 and 1929, if we like, and the results are still not staggering. Take the very best year—1929. With business on an almost unprecedentedly high level during the first half of the year, with profits very large and with the stock market climbing to an astronomical peak—still, only 4,000,000 persons, or roughly 10 per cent of all income receivers, needed to file tax returns.

"And if the excess of all their incomes over the $5000 mark had been captured and could have been redistributed, the average income of other citizens would have been about $270 more per person. And this, bear in mind, is for the year of probably the greatest prosperity experienced during the last two decades. An average figure for good and bad years together might produce a figure of about $150."

Big Margin Against War Shown in Church Ballot

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—More than half of the church members of the Broadway Tabernacle who voted in the week-end national peace poll will support no war which the United States Government may declare, a tabulation showed tonight.

A total of 361 voted, the majority of them women. The support of any war which the Government may declare was affirmed by 12, four of them women. Only three agreed to support any war declared by the Government against an internationally recognized aggressor. The congregation voted overwhelmingly in favor of government control of the munitions industry, 291 "yeas" to 37 "nos."

Daily Features

HE WHO has conquered doubt and fear has conquered failure.—JAMES ALLEN.

HE WHO quells an angry thought is greater than a king.—COOK.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Is That So?

4.

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. The Bible contains no reference to fishhooks. (*True*..... *False*.....)

2. Oklahoma has a larger population than Kansas. (*True*..... *False*.....)

3. The following sentence does not conform to the rules of good English: "He is not the kind of a man we need for the position." (*True*..... *False*.....)

4. The word "clique" is pronounced *kleek*. (*True*.... *False*....)

5. "Dove" is the past tense of "dive." (*True*..... *False*.....)

6. Carlyle wrote "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." (*True*..... *False*.....)

7. Now that China has "nationalized silver," citizens who refuse to give up their hoarded silver are liable to a charge of treason. (*True*..... *False*.....)

8. A ship sails farther in the voyage from Key West to Gibraltar than in the voyage from Boston to Gibraltar. (*True*..... *False*.....)

9. The Taj-Mahal is in Agra, India. (*True*..... *False*.....)

10. Americans spend less than $500,000 a week for chewing gum. (*True*..... *False*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Vocations

Neighborhood Sweet Shop

DECIDING that children in every neighborhood eat just so much candy, a home economics student decided to provide the children of her locality with wholesome candies. No child would have to make the trip downtown to spend his nickel or dime for the longed-for sweet.

This girl handled some commercial bar candies, but most of her supply was made by her. Taffy and butterscotch and peppermint chocolates were made deliciously, and on Saturday night when her "open house to all would-be taffy pullers" is announced, many children and some grown-ups buy the tickets that entitle them to an evening's fun and a certain supply of their pulled candy. M. C. R.

Daily Anecdote

Greek at a Glance

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ready wit of Sheridan, England's writer of comedies that have survived for 150 years, and his love of a joke, had some very amusing consequences. One day in the House of Commons, of which Sheridan was a member, Lord Belgrave finished a speech with a long Greek quotation.

"That," said Sheridan, arising, "is all right so far as it goes; but had the noble lord proceeded a little further, he would have seen that it applied the other way." Sheridan, who knew no Greek, then pretended to complete the quotation, using many an *ois, koss, ais, kon* and *ous*.

Lord Belgrave was the first to compliment Sheridan for his ready recollection, and agreed that completed, the quotation did give it the tendency ascribed by Sheridan. He said he had, for the moment, overlooked the fact when giving his quotation.

'The Very Best I Can'

IF I were to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well close. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can—and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

The Old Man of the Trees

This Silent Lookout Over the Pacific Near Santa Cruz, Calif., Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by June DeBella, of San Jose, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Then Came the Storm

He pulled up at the Hotel Colossus with a whir of brakes. The commissionaire was beside the car in an instant.

"Good morning, sir," he said ingratiatingly. "Much luggage, sir?"

"Three bags," replied the young man, climbing out.

Three short blasts on a whistle brought three page boys racing through the revolving doors, and the luggage was solemnly carried in.

The commissionaire piloted the arrival to the door, where the head porter was bowing abjectly.

"This way, sir."

Scurrying footmen paused respectfully to allow the guest an unimpeded passage to the reception office.

"Name, please?"

"Stubbs—Timothy Stubbs."

"Care for a balcony room—er—Mr. Stubbs?"

Tim Stubbs scratched his head.

"I'd like one, miss, but do you think it'll be all right? You see, I'm the new waiter."—*Tit-Bits.*

Been About

Visitor: "How far is it to Washington?"

Native: "Wa-al, I don't rightly know, but I'll call Eph. Eph'll know. He's traveled all over. He's got shoes."—*Bee-Hive.*

Boston Maid

"Will you please sweep out the room?"

"Well, madam," said the Back Bay maid, "I'll sweep out the dirt."

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: Our bylaws state, "Special meetings may be called at any time by authority of the board of directors. A special meeting shall be called by the board upon written request of 25 members. The request for such a meeting and the notice sent to members shall state the purpose of the meeting. No business shall be transacted at such a meeting other than that stated in the notice"; and a sentence in the next section reads, "Any and all business pertaining to the interests of the church, unless otherwise specified in these bylaws, may be legally transacted at any business meeting." A call issued by the board naming a subject for consideration stated, "No other subject will be brought up." Could such a meeting consider any other business except that in the call?

Answer: Yes. The general rule in the bylaws is that any business may be transacted at any meeting. The rule restricting consideration to the subject specified in the call applies only to special meetings called upon request of 25 members. The statement in the call of a meeting called by the board that "no other subject will be brought up" could not, therefore, legally prevent the introduction of other business. The members at the meeting could, by a two-thirds vote, prevent the consideration of any subject, provided the objection was made and sustained before the subject had been discussed, or a majority vote could postpone it to another meeting.

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 4)

1. False. See Amos 4:2; also Job 41:1 and Matt. 17:27.
2. True. The 1930 census reported: Oklahoma, 2,459,000; Kansas, 1,900,000.
3. True. Say "kind of man."
4. True.
5. False. The past tense of "dive" is "dived."
6. False. It was written by Edward Gibbon.
7. True.
8. True. The ship-distance from Key West to Gibraltar is 4583 miles, and from Boston to Gibraltar it is 3487 miles.
9. True.
10. False. They spend more than $1,000,000 a week for gum.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good in All

("Optimist," in Newcastle Journal)

Newcastle, Eng.

A MOTHER sends me these two charming little peeps into a better world than some of us are familiar with in the common round.

Her little boy of two left an enamel bowl in the lane at the back of the house. A rag-o'-bone man came along, found it, and picked it up. Then, instead of going off with it, he came to the back door and asked if it belonged there.

Another day a street musician knocked at the front door and received a penny. The mother noticed that her little scamp had wandered a little way down the road, and said, "Oh, there is my little boy!" "Shall I fetch him for you, mum?" the musician asked. The mother said she thought he would be quite safe, and ran back into the house, but the musician—as someone saw from an upper window—had a word with the little chap, who miraculously produced a penny from somewhere and offered it to him. The one who watched from the window saw the musician hesitate and then return the coin.

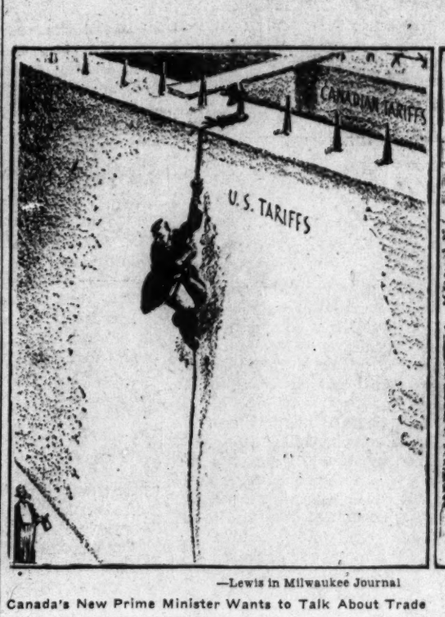
You know, try as you will, you cannot escape the fact that there is something very fine and very noble in some of us—and often in those of us where you might least expect to find the best qualities. Let us remember this, not only in our armchairs, but as we meet the men and women of our day.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: In a small hotel in Kingston, Ont., so a returning traveler reports, there is a yellowing sign tacked to the dingy wall behind the desk on which the proprietor proclaims: "No checks cashed. Not even good ones."

El Paso World News: Always willing to concede our errors freely and frankly, we admit that last fall we thought millinery couldn't be funnier.

Cartoons of the Week



—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

Canada's New Prime Minister Wants to Talk About Trade

ETHIOPIAN PROPAGANDIST
ITALIAN PROPAGANDIST
HOSTILITY TODAY
HOSTILITY TODAY
HOSTILITY ITALY
HOSTILITY
HOSTILITY
HOSTILIT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality—How Was It Lost?

WITH Europe already involved in another war, the question as to how the United States was drawn into the World War has ceased to be an academic one. The letters which Thomas W. Lamont and Newton D. Baker have written to the New York Times in a laudable effort to protect their associates from the always present popular eagerness to bag a scapegoat may seem somewhat academic because they miss a point which Americans cannot afford to lose sight of today.

Mr. Lamont, a member of the J. P. Morgan firm, speaks of the "myth" that it was "chiefly American commercial interests" that drew the United States into the war. Mr. Baker, Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson, says, "I never heard the President or any member of his Cabinet . . . express any opinion that the United States ought to go into the war or that any commercial or financial interest . . . would be promoted by going in." It was Germany, Mr. Lamont insists, that made American participation imperative.

Perhaps it is just as well that Americans be thus challenged to examine allegations that some particular "interests" were bent on dragging the country into war to protect their investments in the Allied cause. That is a sinister suggestion. But Americans cannot afford to forget for a moment the facts which such discussions as these of Mr. Lamont and Mr. Baker tend to obscure. Granted a tremendous sympathy on the part of the American people for the Allies. This was nothing like a war sentiment. Indeed, Mr. Baker's chief was re-elected to the Presidency largely because he had kept the United States out of war. Whatever the people's sympathies, they were in no mood to fight for them.

What finally drew Americans into the war was their insistence on engaging in commerce with belligerent nations. And that is the point that is important today. "Questions affecting the rights of America and Americans were constantly arising," Mr. Baker recalls. But does he not also recall that these questions arose because of the trade Americans were carrying on in the war zone?

Mr. Baker is right when he says efforts merely to protect the United States from involvement by banking or munitions influences are not enough. Americans can be sure of staying out of war only by helping to make sure there is no war around to get into. This means they must cooperate with the efforts of a community of nations to preserve peace. Their present effort at neutrality, however, was made necessary by the absence of political readiness to co-operate in preventing war. And while Americans remain hesitant to do this, they should clearly see the risks they are running in allowing trade with either of the belligerents.

It would be impossible to say how much influence the United States' tremendous financial stake in the last war contributed to the war sentiment which developed later. To say it had no influence would be to ignore human nature's inclination to rationalize its professions to fit its desires. It is a long story—how America lost its neutrality between 1914 and 1918. This much can be said in a few words: The Government saw the danger of making loans to the nations at war and early prohibited such loans. It did not see soon enough the impossibility of remaining neutral while trading on war, and as the vested interest in war trade grew, the Government yielded to pressure to allow loans to support it.

Without the loans, the trade would have stopped. Without the trade, the United States would have had no reason to demand rights which Germany could not—in a life-and-death struggle—grant. Without commmercial and financial activities leading to disputes with the warring powers, the United States would have had no reason to surrender its neutrality.

"The Will of the People"

IT IS not surprising that the United States suffers from mob violence. The surprising thing is that the American people, in view of the open defiance of the law by some of their officials and some of their Best People, enjoy as much security as they do.

In Texas two Negro boys have just been lynched by a mob of 700, including several women. The county attorney is quoted as saying that he considers this action "an expression of the will of the people." The county judge is reported to feel that he cannot condemn "those citizens who meted justice" to the Negroes, on the ground that "they could not be adequately punished by law because of their ages." They were too young to be legally executed, but not too young to be murdered.

If these official comments expressed an isolated view they would be shocking enough; they represent an opinion widely held and not infrequently expressed in the United States. The substance of this opinion is that we will obey the law only so long as it coincides with our desires and interests. When we can't get what we want, or can't get it quickly enough, by legal means, we'll take it anyhow.

This view was expressed two years ago by the late James Rolph Jr., as Governor of California, after two white men charged with kidnaping and slaying a San José man had been hanged by a mob. Referring to "those fine, patriotic San José citizens who knew how to handle such a situation," the Governor proclaimed that "if anyone is arrested for the good job I'll pardon them all."

It was really the same state of mind that actuated the violators of the prohibition law. It is the same state of mind that leads dictators of whatever color to kill their enemies in order to hold power. It is the same state of mind that causes some employers to hire private armies or incite vigilantes to crush their workers. Indeed it is the same state of mind that brings wars.

It is a state of mind which, if not controlled, will bring also an end of all orderly government.

Paring the Budget

POSSIBLY the most lively political speculation in Washington just now is that which centers about how much President Roosevelt will succeed in cutting down the Federal Government budget for 1936-37 and bringing it toward a balance. The question is political as well as fiscal because upon it probably depends in very large measure the effectiveness of Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to the electorate in 1936.

This is indicated in a growing public sensitiveness to the arguments that too heavy debts and too high taxation can hold back the economic recovery which the Administration was elected to accomplish and for the starting of which it claims credit. Such incidents as the election of an anti-New Deal vice-president by the American Bankers' Association over the recommendation of its nominating committee cannot be entirely ignored. Nor the fact that former President Hoover is shortly going on the air with another indictment of the Administration's financial policies.

The Democratic platform pledge of 1932 to reduce governmental expenditures by 25 per cent is being quoted even more embarrassingly than the President's guarded forecast of a balanced budget in this badly overbalanced year of 1935-36. And the fact of a $30,000,000,000 public debt is harped upon effectively though $8,000,000,000 of it is loaned in turn to railroads, banks, municipalities, home owners, and farmers who are expected to repay and though the interest charge on the total is hardly more than it was on two thirds that amount in 1925.

Of course, the more extreme critics of Mr. Roosevelt would not be won back to him no matter how rigorously he might redress the budget, for they are just against him anyway. Nevertheless there are probably some hundreds of thousands of voters on the border line who will be favorably impressed and perhaps cemented to the Administration by evidence that it can avoid what the President once called the rocks of loose financial policy. Moreover, aside from political considerations, the President undoubtedly must be concerned to achieve sound government credit.

His retrenchments probably will not be aimed at the regular Government departments, but the expectations are that several large administrative agencies of more emergency nature may be lopped off or squeezed down rather suddenly, possibly including the Public Works Administration.

This newspaper is not one that has criticized relief or public works; on the contrary, it has supported them. But it must now be recognized that if the optimistic business reports cited by the Administration are correct, there must be shortly a marked rise in private employment and a greatly decreased need for works relief. Surely it is as safe to count on this as on increased Treasury revenues to aid the budget.

And regardless of revenues, the people are going to look to President Roosevelt to make deep and genuine cuts in the governmental expenditures for the coming year. For the nation must look to the time not far hence when it should not only be balancing its budget but also setting aside a surplus for the reduction of the debts it has incurred.

The Governor's Opportunity

GOV. JAMES M. CURLEY today stands in a position to render a real service to Massachusetts industry. With the regrettable passing of De Witt C. De Wolf, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, the labor post, one of considerable power and importance, is now open to appointment.

The scramble for the position will be wild. It has been in the past, with Labor itself advocating candidates, industrial leaders recommending a commissioner, and in addition the inevitable list of political names submitted to the Governor.

Massachusetts is definitely a manufacturing state. Its labor problems are many and diversified. Its Department of Labor and Industries is the clearing house for these questions.

This State has today, according to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, "one of the most active and progressive state federations of labor in the country." Massachusetts is one of the most progressive industrial states in the Union. Workers and the employers need a leader in the State House chair to co-ordinate and consolidate every gain made in these days of tense feeling between the workingman, his employer, and the government. Will Governor Curley make the most of this opportunity?

The Propagandists

Book News of the Day

LEONARD W. DOOB in PROPAGANDA (New York: Holt. $3) threatens the reader with a long, psychological treatise ending in indecision, only to arrange his facts so that the reader emerges with several vital conclusions. Gingerly, in the best scholastic tradition, Mr. Doob, who is a professor of psychology at Yale University, shies away from turning propagandist himself, only to make up this reviewer's mind about a number of things—and making up someone else's mind is perilously close to propaganda.

For many chapters it appeared that the author was determined to move through the clash of good and bad propaganda unperturbed, analytical, unconcerned for the petty ends of human life so long as he examined the anatomy of propaganda. Dispassionately the propaganda of the Communists, the Fascists, the hundred and one special pleaders were picked up, examined and pigeonholed.

It was obviously great sport for the psychologist, but this reviewer frequently faltered in the foothills of the scholarly pinnacles. He kept wondering if there was a way for people in a loudspeaker world to escape the thunder of the demagogue. He looked for something to guide democracies away from the shallows. He remembered that Dr. George E. G. Catlin had pointed out only last May how democracy is handicapped. It must refrain from using undemocratic propaganda itself, while fulfilling its democratic practice of permitting its citizens to use manifold methods of propaganda against it. It seemed an unequal contest.

And whether Mr. Doob was wearing his scholarly halo with sly intent slightly on the bias, or whether some layman's prejudice betrayed him, he pointed a way, or perhaps the sheer logic of his facts pointed the way. In every case study he made, he revealed that propaganda can be effective only when it is shaped to satisfy the attitude of those whom it is affecting.

Now if people repudiate propagandists who violate their attitudes, it is obvious that the salvation against false propaganda lies precisely in educating these attitudes. The more informed a man is, the less likely he is to be taken in by unsound pleadings. So democracy's protection against radio demagogy and overtures of dictatorship is a public informed against political, economic and social charlatanism.

Democracy must keep the forum open to virtually all propagandists; consequently it is vital that the door of enlightenment shall also be kept open. To permit special groups to continue propagandizing and at the same time to gag the universities is to weight the scales.

R. M. B.

Bornholm, a Baltic Miniature

Jonals Co., Copenhagen

Part of Bornholm's Huge Granite Rib That Extends for Twenty Miles

MY CURIOSITY regarding the Danish island of Bornholm was first aroused when I spent a week on an island of German allegiance, Heligoland, and learned that the granite for the massive wall that now protects that "Gothic Cathedral of Nature" from the fury of the North Sea was all quarried in distant Bornholm. Later a Danish officer on a coastwise freighter raised my interest to the point of actual investigation. Said he, "See Bornholm and you've seen Denmark. It has everything in miniature and it's all of the first quality."

That officer was substantially right. Having traveled throughout the kingdom of Denmark and capped it with a few days on Bornholm I feel that this little outpost of King Christian's realm has served as a mordant to fix in my mind the colors of the whole country. Only Copenhagen is missing from the miniature and that great city is of cosmopolitan rather than purely Danish character.

Any sensible maker of maps would say that Bornholm should give allegiance to Sweden rather than to Denmark, for the island is only a "sardine's swim" from the Swedish province of Skåne and an overnight's run by fast steamer from Copenhagen, which is practically the nearest point of Denmark. The people are, however, of Danish origin and are unquenchably Danish in loyalty. In 1658 the island was ceded to the Swedish bishops of Lund but the populace rose in its wrath and refused to be ceded. It overcame the Swedish garrison of Hammershus and proudly hoisted the red and white Danebrog, flag of Denmark, which has never since that day been lowered in humiliation.

* * *

Rønne, its first vowel crossed diagonally like a diplomat's shirt bosom, is the capital and chief port of Bornholm. Its quaintness is incredible until seen, for not dozens but literally hundreds of ancient half-timber houses bring an Old World mellowness and charm to its little doll-sized streets. They are pink, or mauve, or cream-color, or occasionally bright scarlet, with the timbers of shiny black, as if painted with hot tar.

It is a simple matter to acquaint oneself with every nook and cranny of the beautiful verdure-covered lump of granite that is Bornholm, for the distance from shore to shore is scarcely twenty miles in any direction. I did it by train, bus and footwork, but next time I shall probably "go Danish" and hire a bicycle, for the good old pushbike is still the locomotion king of Denmark.

I loved the casualness of those who operated the trains and buses which I used on my island wanderings. On one occasion my bus conductor stopped at a wayside farm to deliver an insect sprayer to a farmer and he obviously considered it a part of his job to explain at some length what the salesman in Rønne had said about using the thing. The two talked and gesticulated for some minutes, while twelve patient passengers waited.

On another occasion the engineer of a train on the Rønne-Sandvig line obliged a customer by strapping a bicycle to the front of his engine like a rotary cowcatcher. The engineer, by the way, was always the conductor as well, on this line, and I often saw him squint ahead to see that the track was clear and then come hurriedly through the one car of the train punching tickets while the train went its own sweet way without a "chauffeur." It gave me mild chills the first time, but the engineer-conductor knew what he was doing. I believe there has never been a serious accident on the Bornholm railway system.

Footwork brought within my ken the one most perfect bit of Bornholm's granite coast, that glorious surf-beaten stretch between Gudhjem, which means piously God's Home, and Helligdom Klipper, which means Sanctuary Cliffs. It was one of the half-dozen superwalks which years of inquisitive travel have unearthed for me. Now through deep woods and now through meadows pied with flowers the sinuous path led, but always on the very brink of a cliff at whose base the swashbuckling Baltic hurled its futile waves.

* * *

Denmark has seven "round churches," rare curiosities of ecclesiastical architecture, and four of the seven are on Bornholm. Dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, these incredible structures were really sanctified forts of circular design with walls six feet thick. The ground floor was the church and the second and third floors an arsenal and food depot. In times of danger these four churches could shelter the entire population of the island, and the provisions cached there could support community life for weeks at a time.

Bornholm of the Baltic is an island of very rare charm. It needs a combination of Wordsworth and Longfellow to do it justice. Almost every village, whether devoted to the smoking of herring or to the needs of the surrounding farmers, is a jewel of unexploited loveliness. The four round churches are planted at the most unexpected points and each one has some special individuality that excites both architect and casual layman. The extensive ruins of Hammershus Castle, palace and fortress of the old bishops, magnificently located on a rugged promontory at the northern tip of the island, proves, if it needs proving, that the princes of the church used to know very well how to take care of their own temporal needs. Had I been a Swedish bishop of this Little Denmark in the Middle Ages, I am afraid that I, too, would have been entirely unwilling to relax my grip upon this Baltic paradise.

SYDNEY A. CLARK.

North . . South . . East . . West

On the Hills of Elsah

By Frank L. Perrin

JUST before taking my recent trip across Missouri and into the capital of the Valley of the Kaw, I journeyed up the Mississippi from St. Louis, through and past the historic, straggling, but picturesque, city of Alton, Ill., and a little farther to Elsah and its hills. It was at Alton that Lincoln engaged in one of the debates with Douglas. I read of this as a boy, and in later years, in the days of my fellowcraft years as a newspaper worker, I listened to a vivid description of that evening graphically portrayed by Capt. Henry King, my chief, who a decade earlier had succeeded to the editor's uneasy chair vacated by the fiery but resourceful Joseph B. McCullough.

The narrator mentioned earned his military title in the war that broke out soon after Lincoln's inauguration as President. At the time of the Alton speech Lincoln would have been regarded as only a remote and improbable candidate for that high office. But the interpreter who told me the story of that evening so many years later must have caught from that clash of wits and oratory some glimpse of Lincoln's innate and unquenchable greatness. Lincoln became his ideal, his mentor, his political guide. I could hardly, in that later day, imagine my stern-visaged and uncompromising chief following the course indicated or the orders given by any man. But it was he, first of all, who taught me to appreciate the fact that a newspaper, to be great and influential, and to deserve and receive respect, must possess what, for want of another word, we will call an entity. I mean by this, more than could be expressed by the word personality. My dignified friend would have had it that it should possess a quite tangible soul. But I could not accept this just then. The vital part too often seemed to be downstairs in the business office.

* * *

It was at about the time that I was working my way through this initiatory stage that the school I visited on my detour through Alton and up to the hills of Elsah was emerging, by degrees, from its early circumscribed habitat in the western neighborhood of St. Louis. It had just been named Principia. Two mothers and a younger woman, then unmarried, were the first and for a long time the only teachers. Solicitous friends and inquisitive neighbors seemed inclined to regard the new school as an experiment in education. It was, in fact, just that. But it was an experiment similar to that of putting water into a perfectly clean and sound jug to see if it will stay there, or like seeing if water will run uphill. The experiment worked, apparently, because the school has grown and prospered from that day to this until it has become a full four-year liberal arts college and has, like a fledgling bird, taken wing to nest in the picturesque setting on Elsah's majestic hills.

Behind, in St. Louis, it has left, on the broad campus which the college has outgrown, all the departments devoted to preparatory work. I spent some hours there, to catch again the impulse which has inspired thousands of boys and girls and young men and young women to higher purposes and higher accomplishments. And from those classrooms and a somewhat familiar environment which recalled many tender memories of years, and faces and persons that have passed along in the march, I came up to stately Elsah, the story of whose earlier epochs was recorded in the dignified verse of the western poet, Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

* * *

I found the hills as he left them, a quarter of a century ago, except that they are now crowned by the buildings of Principia College, the whole dominated by the dignified New England Chapel and its spire. It was in this chapel that I met the young women and men of the student body and their director, dean and teachers. It was not a meeting of strangers, or an occasion purposefully arranged and staged for the entertainment of a casual visitor. The young people there were not those I had met and known a generation ago. Some were the sons and daughters of those whose names were familiar to me. But many had come from distant states and some from far countries beyond the seas.

As I regarded all this and, in retrospect, surveyed the scene, recalling the declared purpose of the school at its inception and realizing something of the fruitage obtained, I paused, before looking inquiringly ahead, that I might realize that it is given to few of us of this day and age to bear appreciative witness to so great an accomplishment, so distinctive a cultural development as this now witnessed. I am no longer inclined to doubt that those of a younger generation are appreciative of and that they employ to the fullest the opportunities provided for them. No one need tell me that the youth of today is wanton, or careless, or wicked, or depraved. I could not believe it after what I have seen and heard on the hills of Elsah. I felt that I had come a long way from the little stone schoolhouse that stood on a bleak corner of a bleaker Wisconsin prairie farm, down into the city and up to the heights.

The Wide Horizon

Reform Tide Ebbs in New York

By Wyona Dashwood

NEW YORK CITY

PHENOMENA of contradiction abound in New York City, but remarkable, indeed, is that antithesis which makes the city on the one hand the epitome of modern progress and, on the other, the thrall of an unregenerate past.

New, striking instance of this latter—this inveterate Tammany habit at the polls—was had in the November voting, with its curious record of cross purposes and irrefutable signs that once again the reform tidal wave is receding here. New York City's electorate led in the overwhelming state mandate for reform in the antiquated county government system that is the cherished patronage reservoir of Tammany. Yet it elected a Board of Aldermen constitutionally incapable of implementing the reforms made possible by the amendment.

In addition to winning sixty-two of the sixty-five Aldermanic seats, the five Democratic machines of the greater city carried all county and judicial contests and elected all save three Assemblymen from the city. In Kings County, Joseph D. McGoldrick, Fusion candidate with notable qualifications, was defeated for District Attorney by about 148,000 votes.

In short, the Democratic majorities piled up were comparable to those of the days before the Seabury inquiry put the Tammany mayoralty of James J. Walker out of the window.

* * *

What is the answer?

City Democratic leaders have it at their tongue tip, confident it means they will be able to serve the dispossess notice on the Fusion administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the 1937 mayoral election.

City Republicans, too, have a reply ready—that the Mayor read into the returns the lesson for building up a political organization if he hopes to survive two years hence.

Mayor LaGuardia, adamant in his resolve that party labels have no meaning in municipal affairs, repulses the suggestion.

None will deny that in City Hall there is at last a Mayor whose municipal program is the embodiment of nonpartisan rule; that his energy has been tireless in the furthering of policies that have restored city bonds to preferred place and otherwise dramatized the city's leadership among the municipalities of the country, and that he has brought to the local scene a grasp of affairs proportionate to its vast budgetary scope.

But the Republican-Fusion organization which bore him militantly to victory two years ago has fallen into disuse. His commissioners are forbidden to participate in any political activity—even under the label of reform. The list of his accomplishments admittedly already is notable, but out of it all one figure stands—that of Fiorello H. LaGuardia. He is the city government.

Political observers here are confident that they interpret the LaGuardia political strategy correctly. His years' old ambition to be Mayor of New York gratified, they see him finding no satisfaction in the long-term job of building up a machine either for himself or for Fusion that would permanently exile Tammany and its four borough allies from City Hall. Rather is he interested, it appears to these observers, in keeping his place in the national scene; seeing in the New York City mayoralty merely a stepping-stone to broader fields—the United States Senate, even the Presidency.

* * *

Time will tell whether the charges of his critics are true and that for him reform in New York City means being able to say in 1937 that for once a politician kept his promises. But the fact remains that this black-browed, vehement little man who promised he would give nonpartisan rule and did it prodigiously in two years, has built up no organized loyalty, and whether this matters to him or not, it now would seem to be of large concern to all who would see the grip of the Tiger broken in New York.

A man of the comprehension—not to say imagination—to put such a community prosperously on its way again is not without civic consequence. Still, the Tammany school of voter politics, with its tolerance for tin boxes and gratuities for the faithful, has not been one to encourage dependence on civic nobility. Tammany has always gauged its activities to the individual needs of good Democrats—not to wide-range planning.

It requires all that leadership implies to change this equation. The most reforming Mayor in the world is, of necessity, removed from the mass of citizens in so great a center; the district captain in the multiplicity of the machine, is their neighbor.

Reform here has come and reform has gone before now, but with the plight of the cities of America what it is in terms of machine thralldom, none in New York who were close to the enlivening Fusion reform battle of 1933 can help but wish it had been within the purport of the LaGuardia plan to keep his cohorts mobilized for the elections beyond that election, since the November 5 returns clearly demonstrate that Tammany-tutored voters are not to be transformed overnight into a Fusion-minded plurality.